INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I Z

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929.
I I

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 28- BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BARDOLI SARDAR TO PRESIDE AT KARACHI CONGRESS.

PRACTICE OF ELECTION DISPENSED WITH THIS YEAR.

"In View Of Abnormal Times."

WORKING COMMITTEE'S MOVE AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

There was a short meeting of the Congress Working Committee last night and it passed the following resolution:—

"Owing to the abnormal conditions existing in the country the Working Committee in exercise of its extraordinary powers hereby appoints Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as the President of the ensuing session of the Congress to be held at Karachi."

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Who has been nominated by the Working Committee at its meeting in Allahabad to preside over Congress session at Karachi.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI.

—:o:—

Kaira Ban Withdrawn

The Kaira District Gazette publishes the following under date January 29:—

The order prohibiting Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel to enter the Kaira District for two months, issued on December 4 1930 under section 144 Cr. P. C. is hereby withdrawn.

ALL LEADERS LEAVING ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

All Congress leaders will, by this evening have left Allahabad. Several left last night and Gandhiji is observing silence today, and leaves for Bombay tomorrow morning. There has been a few exchange of views among leaders, and deliberations and conclusions arrived at will greatly facilitate discussion of the problems at the Conference at Bombay with Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Rt. Hon. Sastri. Several leaders expressed the view that a settlement is not hopeless.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. TO CONTINUE TO FUNCTION.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Following is the further resolution passed by Working Committee: "Before dispersing the present All-India Congress Committee do continue to function till such time as suitable arrangements can be made to hold elections. The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held on the 13th February at such place as may be fixed by the President."

Mr. J. M, Sen Cupta

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sen Gupta and Secretary are leaving Allahabad to-day by the Punjab Mail arriving Calcutta to-morrow morning at 7-30. Mr. Sen Gupta will leave Calcutta for Bombay on the 8th February to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.—A. P.

V. J. PATEL'S HEALTH CONTINUES TO BE BAD.

BOMBAY, Feb. 2.

A Bulletin issued to-night by Mr. V. J. Patel's medical advisers says:—Mr. V. J. Patel, who is still in the Polyclinic Nursing Home has been undergoing a course of treatment under Dr. Purshotam Patel in consultation with Doctors Gilder, Bharucha, Mulgaokar and Shah.

He has a bad hacking cough and though there are signs of gradual improvement in the general condition of his health, the inflammatory condition of the lower part of the large intestine continues to give trouble and it seems that a long change and continued treatment at a watering place in Europe might perhaps obviate the necessity of an operation.—A. P.

TOO SOON TO APPRAISE EFFECT OF R. T. C. AND RELEASE OF CONGRESS LEADERS!

Benn Says That Govt. Desired To Deal With Indian Grievances In The Right Way.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

In the House of Commons questions were put relating to the release of Gandhi and others and responsibility for same and its effect in India and also the effect of Round Table Conference. Mr. Benn replied: "As stated in the Viceroy's announcement at the time, no conditions were imposed on Mahatma Gandhi's release. It is too soon yet to appraise the effect of the Round Table Conference and the release of the Congress leaders. Responsibility for this matter rests, of course, with His Majestys Government".

BENN HECKLED.

Mr. Locker-Lampson asked whether Mr. Benn was aware that Mr. Gandhi during week-end had indicated his desire to return to intensive form of boycott.

Mr. Benn said he had seen the press reports.

Mr. Lampson asked, "Will Mr. Benn take action?"

Mr. Benn replied that Government was constantly considering the situation, as it developed.

RELEASE ALL!

Replying to Mr. Freeman, who urged the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of emergency ordinances in order to secure an agreed basis for peaceful discussion of the Round Table Conference proposals, Mr. Benn said he had nothing to add to the Premier's speech of 19th January. He added that by the Round Table Conference proposals the Government had made it quite clear that they desired to deal with Indian grievances in the right way.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BENN DEFENDS POLICE METHODS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons Mr. Benn replying to a question announced the suspension for the time being of Government of India's weekly appreciations of the situation, in order to avoid the risk of prejudicing a favourable issue of the present situation.

Mr. Benn informed Commander Kenworthy that he was in communication with the Government of India with regard to the charges against the Police of the flogging of villagers for wearing Gandhi caps. Mr. Benn added that he was always ready to enquire if definite evidence was produced, but it must be remembered that geneal and unfounded allegations were frequently made for propaganda purposes and with the object of destroying the high morals and strict discipline among police, upon which the avoidance of any abuse of force depended in the discharge of the difficult and essential duty of maintaing public order.

Commander Kenworthy pointed out that the statement had appeared in reputable newspapers in Britain and America and said, "Surely Mr. Benn can issue some denial."

The speaker intervened.—Reuter.

Meerut Case Costs Rs. 7,32,000!

—:o:—

UPTO THE END OF 1930.

Alleged Search Of Maulana Mahomed Ali's Daughter

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

Cheers greeted Mr. T. R. Phookun when he advanced to the table for being sworn in.

The question hour was dull and supplementary interpellations were confined either to the overcrowding of railways or the rate of interest at which the Government borrowed money.

Sir George Rainy informed Mr. M. R. Puri that one Indian Trade Commissioner would be appointed this year at Hamburg. When further appointments would be made depended upon the financial situation. Sir James Crerar stated to Mr. K. P. Thamban that he had no information whether Sir Muhammad Oosman would be given an extension as Executive Councillor of Madras.

BANKS' RATES.

Answering Mr. Hariraj Swarup, the Finance Member stated that the Bank Rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and of the Bank of France was two per cent. and that of the Bank of England three per cent. In India the rate had been recently raised by the Imperial Bank to seven per cent. Sir George Schuster added that the Bank Rate was adjusted according to financial conditions of the country concerned. There were many countries which had as high or a higher bank rate than India.

MEERUT "CASE" COSTS OVER 7 LAKHS.

Answering the same member Sir James Crerar stated that the approximate expenditure on the Meerut Conspiracy Case up to the end of 1930 amounted to Rs. 732.000.

Sir James Crerar answering Moulvi Mahomed Yakub regarding the allegation of the search of the daughter of late Maulana Mahomed Ali by the railway police at Moradabad, stated that the full facts were being enquired from the U. P. Government, and the result would be communicated to Mahomed Yakub as soon as possible.

Mr. Yakub wished the answer to be placed on the table of the House while Mr. Gayaprasad and Mr. S. C. Mitra pressed that information be orally given in the House.

Sir James Crerar promised carefully to consider the suggestion

The Assembly selected ten members for the committee to examine the Tariff Board's Report on salt, and six members to the Standing Committee on Roads.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy, the Bills for fostering and development of the gold thread industry and steel industry were referred to Select Committees.

PARTNERSHIP LAW AMENDING BILL.

The House agreed to refer the Bill amending the law relating to partnership to a Select Committee consisting of Rangachariar, S. C. Sen, Sir H. S. Gour, L. V. Heathcote, Sir Abdur Rahim, Harbilas Sarda, Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, Shah Nawaz, Jagannath Agarwal, S. C. Mitra, Trilokinath Bhargawa and Sir Lancelot Graham

Sir Lancelot Graham informed the House that the Committee would meet in the comparatively peaceful atmosphere of Simla during Summer and meanwhile Government would circulate the Bill by an executive order so that opinions might be available for the Select Committee.—

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.

On the motion of Sir George Rainy, the House accepted the proposal to give instructions to the select committee on Merchant Shipping Bill to report on the Bill by February 9.

The House then passed, amending bills to the Cantonment Act, Indian Territorial Act and Auxiliary Force Act.

Sir George Rainy moving consideration of the Vizagapatam Port Bill said that the Port was nearing completion and it was expected that by the end of 1932 Ocean-going steamers would be able to enter it. It was not possible to continue the present arrangements of administration for long and the Bill was the first step towards the transfer of the powers to the Government of India.

NEW PORT TRUST.

Replying to Mr. Raju, Sir George Rainy announced that although no port trust existed at present, it was the aim of Government to constitute one when the Port was completed and hand over its administration to it. The House passed the Bill.

Mr. Young next moved that the Bill to give effect in British India to the treaty for limitations of naval armaments be taken into consideration.

UNREPRESENTATIVE INDIANS.

Mr. B. Das felt that the Bill was unnecessary as long as military expenditure in India stood at forty per cent. of the total revenues. He held that Indian delegates to the Inter-national Conference did not represent India.

DID NOT REPRESENT INDIA.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that their grievances was not against the Bill but against the signatories to the Treaty who, unlike self-governing Dominions, did not represent the people of India.

Mr. Young said that in case of the Dominions also the delegations represented the Governments and not the people.

The House passed the Bill.

On the motion of Sir George Schuster the House passed the Indian Income-tax Act Amendment Bill and was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY

Reforms Office To Continue For A Year More.

NEW DELHI, February 2.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has agreed to the appointment of an additional teacher for special coaching class on the training ship "Dufferin" It was explained to the Committee that pending the final decision in the matter it had been arranged that if any vacancies in the Royal Indian Marine remained unfilled as a result of an open competitive examination held in India a special examination for "Dufferin" cadets might be held about the middle of September 1931 and the unfilled vacancies offered thereat. It was proposed to levy a fee of Rs. 230 from each student for special coaching which would cover to a large extent the additional expenditure. The Committee agreed.

The Committee also agreed to confirm Mr. H. I. Jones as the headmaster of the "Dufferin" on the understanding that proper arrangements be made for training an Indian to succeed Mr. Jones in due course.

EXPENSES OF INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.

The Committee next agreed to grant Rs. 8,600 to meet the expenditure of convening meetings of prospective members of the proposed Indian Accountancy Board and the appointment of an officer on special duty.

The Committee agreed to extend the period of temporary appointment of Messrs. Haggar and Barter, ship surveyors of Calcutta and Bombay respectively and the creation of two posts of ship surveyors on a permanent basis at those ports.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC CONFERENCE.

The Committee next sanctioned the provision of Rs. 10,000 for convening a Conference of the Government of India, Hong Kong, Netherlands, East Indies, French Eastern Colonies and Straits Settlement to discuss rules governing pilgrims and deck passenger trades. The Conference will be held in May 1931.

The Committee next sanctioned the creation of the appointment of a nautical adviser to the Government of India and Chief Surveyor with the Government of India on a payment basis and also agreed to the provision of Rs. 2,000 for the Rates Advisory Committee for steam vessels. It was pointed out that for the present the Railway Rates Advisory Committee with some alterations in personnel will conduct the enquiry.

The Committee next agreed to retain the Reforms Office for another year. The Committee approved of the creation of a Publicity Officer for Indian Posts and Telegraph Department. It was urged before them that a wholetime officer for canvassing orders for advertisements with a view to developing these sources of revenue was urgently needed.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

10 Men Jailed For Picketing.

BENGALI WOMEN REFUSE TO PAY FINE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Fourth Presidenry Magistrate to-day sentenced 5 persons to 8 days' simple, 4 for riotious behaviour and threatening shopkeepers and one for threatening "coolies" not carry foreign cloth.

Four Bengali women who were charged under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act in connection with picketing refused to furnish bail of Rs. 200 each as directed by the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jorabagan. They were accordingly remanded. Three women, and four men were arrested to-day in connection with picketing in Burra Bazar area.—A. P. Special.

FLAG HOISTING ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Calcutta Europeans' Opposition.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Calcutta Corporation this evening sanctioned Rs. 103-12-6 being the amount of expenses incurred on account of the hoisting of National Flag, in connection with the Independence Day celebrations. European Councillors, led by Messrs. H. H. Hessling and T. Chapman Mortimer opposed the grant. Mr. Hessling objected to spending any money from the Corporation funds, which were not at the disposal of a certain number of councillors, to fritter away in any manner they pleased.

Mr. Mortimer objected to the use of the words "Independence Day" and its celebration. Independence in his opinion meant Independence from British Empire, which clashed with allegiance to the King Emperor.

Deputy Mayor pointed that the expenses were incurred in pursuance of the Corporation resolution. The question of principle was, therefore, not pertinent. Six European councillors opposed the grant, while 26 Congress Councillors supported. Two Mahomedan members did not vote.—A. P

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Approver Made To Learn Statement For 2 Months

HOW POLICE FORCED HIM TO IDENTIFY ACCUSED.

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Before the Special Tribunal trying the "Conspiracy" Case, Inderpal, the approver, continuing, his story,, begun early last month, said he had been influenced by the police to identify Dharamvir, accused during the identification parade as the person to whom he had handed the books.

Inderpal said the accused was not that person but he had to identify him as such under police instructions, as otherwise he knew what his fate would be in case if he disobeyed police orders. He was first shown Dharamvir through holes in the wall but when he told the police that he was unable to see the accused clearly he was shown the accused face to face.

Mehta Amarnath, defence counsel, requested the Court to take a statement from Dharamvir, accused, also in this connection.

The Public Prosecutor objected to the request saying that this was not the proper stage to do so. He added that the prosecution was gathering facts to disclose the circumstances under which the approver was making statements against the police.

MADE TO LEARN STATEMENT FOR 2 MONTHS.

Amalakram Kapur, defence counsel, submitted that the approver had stated that he was made to learn his statement by heart for full two months. Improvements were made in his original statement day to day and it was after two months that he was produced before the Magistrate to get his statement recorded. It would thus be fair that the statement of the accused should also be recorded.

ACCUSED CORROBORATES APPROVER'S STORY.

Under the orders of the Tribunal the approver left the Court room. Dharamvir, accused said he was shown to Inderpal, approver, before the identification parade in a room near a peepal tree near the place for saying prayers.

Approver was then brought inside the Court room and when enquired about the place where he was shown the accustd, he said it was near the place where prayers were recited.—A. P.

POLICE RAID HOUSES OF LEADERS

To Recover Fines Of Belgaum Pleaders

BELGAUM, Feb. 2.

Messrs. Datar and Pandit, pleaders, of Belgaum, Dr. Kowadkar, and Messrs. Koppal and Vaidya who were all sentenced to various punishments for breaches of the Salt Act in April and May last have been released on expiry of their sentences. Mr. Pandit was only sentenced to pay fine and the others to undergo imprisonment as well as to pay fine, but all refused to pay fine and preferred imprisonment instead.

The houses of all these persons were searched by the police today and property worth the respective fines (which ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100) was attached. All have raised objections to the attachment and are instituting legal proceedings.—A. P.

—:o:—

Canada Reduces Duties On Cotton-Yarn Of 40's

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Ottawa.—An Order-in-Council reduces duties on cotton yarn of forty count and fine, to practically the same tariff position as before the special tariff schedule introduced in September.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA
For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—CANVASSERS to secure consignments for Wool, hides and skins. Apply to Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4261

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY— A smart (Gujrati) young man to take charge of a small Office. Must be very hard working and fluent in English. Starting salary Rs. 75 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 4260

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—PARSEE LADY GRADUATE (companion) to Parsee Lady. Gate Ticket Collectors, Stall Keepers, Manager Cashiers, Anglo-Indian Ladies, Dancers, Lady Doctors. See personally ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106-110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4257

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for Swadeshi cloth. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply with anna stamp M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, Mazagon, Bombay.
A R4168

Houses & Flats To Let.

CHEAP DOUBLE and SINGLE well lighted and AIRY ROOMS for respectable families of any community in Cassam Mitha's new buildings near B. B. Railway Station Lower Parel.
C R4266

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—ENQUIRIES for sale or purchase of Properties. Also for loans on shares, Debentures, Jewellery, stock of Cloth or Cotton, etc. for any amounts, at moderate interest. Write P. B. MEHTA, No. 60, Medow Street.
T R4265

Profession.

DO YOU WANT MONEY—Write for guaranteed theory of weekly cotton forecast and be sure of your return. Apply Box No. 645 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R4267

YOUR FUTURE accurately told through YOGIC MEDITATION. Send twelve anna stamps. Data not required. "VENOJ", Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R 4259

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Property Wanted

WANTED—BUNGALOW with 6-7 rooms and compound in Bombay proper for residence and small factory. Rent upto Rs. 125/-. Apply to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 4262

Matrimonial

WANTED—A BRIDEGROOM for a young Arya Samajist girl of 19 years, coming from a respectable high and staunch vegetarian family. Her father is a Retired Railway Officer. Alliance can be made in any first two classes (Brahmin and Kshatriya). Girl is well educated in Hindi and Marathi and exceptionally expert in crochet work and household affairs. Matrimonial will be celebrated according to VEDIC RITES. For further particulars please communicate with P. J. SWAMY, S.P.W. Inspector, B.N. Rly., Lodhikhera, Dist., Chhindwara. (C. P.)
M R 4269

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

MACHINERIES WANTED—Good Second-hand SPINNING MACHINERIES of Cards, Drawing, Slubbing, Inter, Roving, Ring, Frames and Bare Cylinder Grinding, Milling, Polishing and Shaping Machines. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 639, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4228

FOR SALE—MACHINE for Stamping any name on Aluminium Labels. Rs. 500/-; one Anna operated. Picture Post Card Selling Machine, Rs. 60/-, a few Electric Water heating taps for wash basins, Rs. 5/- each; annultar for wireless sets 8 amp. Rs. 10/-; Hot Point Electric Stove with Fry Pan Rs. 10/-; KODAK CAMERA No. 1 in Leather Case Rs. 25/-. Apply to Box No., 646, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 4268

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of miscellaneous stores for the year ending 31st March, 1932, will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board Cawnpore upto 3 p. m. of Wednesday the 18th February, 1931.

2. Copies of tender form containing lists of articles for tender and conditions of tender can be had from the Form Keeper Municipal Office, Cawnpore, on payment of Rs. 2/-

EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
January 23, 1931
2451

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the Registered Office of the above Company has been SHIFTED from 17-19 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay to 23, APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company, Ltd.
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
2455

WANTED.

CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for Sukkur (Sind) Municipality upto 23rd January, 1932. Pay Rs. 400-40-600 plus Rs. 40, conveyance allowance. The post is expected to be permanent as the original incumbent now on leave is not likely to return. Applicants holding diploma in Civil Engineering should apply with copies of testimonials stating previous employment, age and nationality to the undersigned on or before the 20th February, 1931. One having experience in Mechanical, Engineering, Electricity, Water Works, Drainage, Town-Planning and Road-making, etc., will be preferred. The selected candidate will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with 3 months' notice or pay in lieu on either side.

(Sd.) ISARSING TILOKSING.
President.
Sukkur Municipality.
2453.

Public Notices.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of STATIONERY to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April 1931, to 31st March, 1932, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 o'clock, MONDAY noon, on the 1st March 1931.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 29th January, 1931.
2452.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 1361 of 1930.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS MEGHJI, a Firm ... Defendants.

To
RANCHHODDAS GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY.
A Partner in the abovenamed Defendant Firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned as a partner in the abovenamed Defendant Firm to appear before the Hon'ble the Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers in the Bombay High Court, on the 24th February, 1931, at 11-15 a. m. (S. T.) when the Plaintiffs will apply inter alia for the following directions:—

(1) That the Defendants do file their Written Statement or Points of defence and furnish a copy thereof to the Plaintiffs' Attorneys by such date as the Judge may direct;
(2) That the Plaintiffs and the Defendants do make and file their respective affidavits of Lists of Documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other by such date as the Judge may direct;
(3) That the Plaintiffs and the Defendants do give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosed by such date as the Judge may direct;
(4) That the above suit be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal on the 26th day of March, 1931.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1930.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

Suit No. 1361 of 1930.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s

Messrs. RANCHHODDAS MEGHJI, a Firm ... Defendants.

To
RANCHHODDAS GORDHANDAS THAKERSEY
A Partner in the abovenamed Defendant Firm.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against the abovenamed Defendant Firm to recover from them Rs 2,630-2-0 / interest and costs. Defendants are required to file their Written Statement or Points of defence as directed by the order giving directions (to be served on you as partner in the Defendant firm) and in default thereof application may be made to the Court for judgment for want of such Written Statement or Points of defence. In the event of the Defendants filing their Written Statements or points of defence, they are summoned to appear in the High Court at 11-15 a.m. (S T.) on the date to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit by the said order; in default whereof the suit will be heard and determined in the Defendants' absence.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1930.
2454.

Public Notices

BHARAT INSURANCE COY., LTD.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS.

All concerned are informed that we have SHIFTED our Office to "YORK BUILDING" (3rd Floor), Hornby Road on and from the 1st instant where future communications may please be sent.

2456

Auction Sales.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2100 BUNDLES STEEL BAKING HOOPS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Phiroz B. Choksi and Co., Attorneys for the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Prabhudass and Co. of Iron Jatha, Carnac Bunder.

Ex. S. S. "AGTEKIRK"
Marks,

Ends Red 2 white in middle eq 1,000 bundles.
Ends Blue 2 white in middle eq 1,000 bundles.
Ends White 2 white in middle eq 1,000 bundles.
2 White in middle eq 1,000 bundles.

eq. 4000 bundles, out of which the remaining 2100 bundles steel baling hoops 24' x 26 hoops per bundle.

The above goods are now lying in the Landing Shed No. 9 of Alexandra Docks where the same are open for inspection and are lying there ready for delivery on and from 26th January 1931.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 791 of 1923 (Bai Gulbai vs. Cawasji), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 7th inst at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as Gold, links, and Buttons, Silver Tea-set, Cup, Chains, Coin, Candle stick holder, etc., Ivory handles, Opalo Watches etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

PARIS
TRADE FAIR
(1931)
from MAY 9th to MAY 25th
For BUYING and SELLING
People from all parts of the World are coming to it—
Indian Exhibitors
and BUYERS are WELCOME
Application for Stalls
are to be sent without delay.
—:o:—
VISIT also
INTERNATIONAL Colonial Exhibition
PARIS (1931)
from MAY to OCTOBER
For particulars about both Apply to
FRENCH TRADE COMMISSIONER in INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.
100 Clive Street, Calcutta
P. B. 323.

Amusements.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SEE AND HEAR!
The Screen's Most Dynamic Actress:
LUPE VELEZ
In her Most Vivid Romance—
HELL HARBOR
A United Artists' ALL-TALKING ALL-THRILLING MELODRAMA
With
JEAN HERSHOLT
JOHN HOLLAND
The Drama of a Girl who Discovered that she loved the man she hated!

EXCLUSIVE TO THE
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Will not be screened or heard anywhere else
THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.
at the
Final Session of the Round Table Conference
Watch for further particulars and date of screening.

EMPRESS
... TALKIES ..
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Entertainment Treat of a Life-Time.
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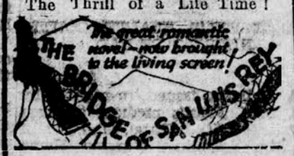

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If you feel old and worn out there is a cause. Your blood wants rejuvenating.

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They were made for cases like yours.

They will give you robust health and elastic step, full pulsing red blood and well braced nerves. They will enable you to hold your own in the battle of life.

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Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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"THE MOST BRILLIANT FAILURE KNOWN TO HISTORY."

Pen-picture Of The Ex-Kaiser.

Herr Muschler's book "Philip Zu Eulenburg" has been the subject of much comment in the British press. The following from the pen of Ian F. D. Morrow in the Contemporary Review will be read with interest:—

Of the many portraits of the leading actors on the European stage which Eulenburg had drawn with a facile pen, the full length portrait of William II excels all the others in brilliancy of execution and penetrating revelation of character. The Emperor stands forth from Eulenburg's canvas as a figure of Comedy and Tragedy As one reads Eulenburg's records of his many conversations with William II, and also reads the telegrams and letters that passed between them, King Edward's caustic summing up of his nephew's character repeatedly comes to mind: 'the most brilliant failure known to history.' Of the Emperor's rich endowment of intellectual gifts, there can be no longer any doubt; he was unquestionably one of the ablest rulers of his day in so far as the internal welfare and material prosperity of the country over which he ruled comes into question. Germany owes him a debt of gratitude that will be recognised and estimated at its true worth in years to come. At the same time, however, it cannot be denied that be alone bore the ultimate responsibility for permitting a state of things to exist which was bound to result in the catastrophe of the World War. It was in truth neither intellectual ability nor insight nor quickness in grasping the essential elements in a political situation that William II lacked—what he was deficient in was that indefinable something over and above all other qualities that welds them together into a symmetrical whole—character. His political shrewdness is revealed in the fact that in 1887, with two lives still between him and the Imperial throne, he was preoccupied with the draft of a proclamation he proposed to address to the German Princes on his accession On Nov. 25, 1887, the day on which the then Prince William of Prussia summoned him to the Marble Palace to consult with him about the draft proclamation Eulenburg noted in his diary: 'The ideas contained in his draft are excellent—simple and clear. The style is very unequal: at times good: then again vague. This Prince will furnish us with many problems to solve.' In the preceding summer Eulenburg had been the Prince's guest at Bad Reichenhall and while there had written a letter to his friend, Fritz von Farenheid-Beynuhnen, in which he said of the future Emperor: 'I hope for great things from him for the future of Prussia. His clearness of vision, his energy, and the charm of his highly individual personality combine to make him an altogether exceptional man' This charm of manner, which could in a moment be exchanged for a coarseness and vulgarity that offended many who came into personal contact with him, did not suffice to blind the cleverer men about him to the fact that in certain aspects of his character lay a grave danger for the prosperity of Germany under his governance. 'He (the Prince) thinks a lot of you,' wrote Herbert Bismarck in 1886 to Eulenburg, "and has sung your praises high and low. You must make use of that . . . to influence him. For the firebrand element that is to be found in the majority of his opinions must be steadily eliminated in order that statemanlike ideas may come more to take the place of those of a Potsdam lieutenant.'

AN APPEARANCE OF HUMBUG.

This 'firebrand element' in the Prince's character no less than a certain irresponsible recklessness in the utterance of opinions was to be the cause of grave anxiety to many besides Eulenburg when the Prince had been transformed into the Emperor. What must have been the feelings of a patriotic Bavarian on reading the following words in a telegram sent "en clair" by the Emperor to the Prussian Minister in Munich, Philip zu Eulenburg: 'Don't let yourself be led into error by the shrieks of silly Bavarian patriots who allow themselves to be led by the nose by Berlin free-thinkers into all sorts of follies. I have laughed heartily over the inconceivable stupidity of the good Bavarians.' Eulenburg's reply to this amazingly tactless action was a letter in which he pointed out in no uncertain manner to the Emperor that 'when [illegible] your Majesty telegraphs "en clair" such expressions as 'silly Bavarian patriots' and 'stupid Bavarians,' your Majesty compromises yourself, your Majesty's Government, and your Majesty's Minister.' He even went further in adding: 'Your Majesty thereby gives an appearance of humbug to all declarations of friendship and goodwill towards our South German brothers; for only that which is said in intimate correspondence is looked upon as sincere. . Your Majesty's telegram of yesterday wounded the Bavarians in their most tender place—their vanity. It can be productive of consequences of which we cannot even dream today. Or does your Majesty desire to fight?" This letter of Eulenburg's sufficiently answers the accusation often brought against him of being no more than a courtier who was careful only to say those things to his Imperial master which he thought would please him.

LACK OF FINE FEELING.

The Emperor's lack of fine feeling is strikingly illustrated by his conduct at a moment when an impending family bereavement was filling Eulenburg's mind with anxiety. For years Eulenburg had been the Emperor's indispensable companion on his summer voyage in the Baltic—a 'holiday' from which most of the Emperor's friends returned utterly worn-out from their endeavours to keep their Imperial host amused and in good spirits. (Eulenburg himself once wrote to the Empress from such a voyage: 'One can talk for four, five, or even six hours a day. But twelve hours without ceasing is impossible! As the close nobody knows what he or anybody else has said.') Shortly before their customary 'holiday' began in the summer of 1899 Eulenburg's mother-in-law became dangerously ill, and he begged the Emperor to dispense with his company. The reply he received is so characteristic that it deserves quotation in full: 'Have just heard from Lyncker that you think it probable that you cannot come. I am disgusted beyond measure that after the annoyances and worries of this year, and not least those that are depressing me to-day, I am to be deprived of your stimulating company. I would rather abandon the journey altogether. . .' Eulenburg replied to this selfish telegram with an assurance that he would not allow any personal considerations to hinder him from voyaging with the Emperor. On June 25 his mother-in-law died, and four days later Eulenburg left to join his Imperial host on board the Hohenzollern where the conversation between them presently turned upon the subject of the Emperor's telegram. The Count (he was raised to the dignity of a Prince in 1900) observed that he was placed in a most painful dilemma by this telegram. Thereupon the Emperor made the naive admission: 'I had a bad conscience when I despatched it and I balmed myself greatly for having done so. It was simply pure egotism! Nevertheless I have become such a creature of habit that the idea that you could not come was unbearable. You are still the chief guest on these voyages!' Many of his adv[illegible] Eulenburg among them —[illegible] blamed for their fulsome flattery of the Emperor: William II at least knew how to repay them in their own coin.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

The annual "Nordlandreise" was not the only occasion on which Eulenburg was to be found in the Emperor's company. He was a frequent guest at the Imperial hunts at Rominten and was constantly in attendance on the Emperor when the latter was himself a guest at one or other castle in Germany. Moreover the Emperor was for years a repeated and honoured visitor to Lievenberg. On one occasion at least Eulenburg accompanied his Imperial friend to England. He was there for the Cowes Week in 1893 and his comments on English society, and on the Queen in particular, were far from complimentary. 'She (the Queen) appeared to me as nothing more than a little, fat [illegible] woman by [illegible] peevish [illegible] whom I was not in the least impressed. It seemed to me extraordinary that everybody tremble before her—literally everybody—and especially her family and numerous relations. The sight aroused nothing but amusement in me.' The officer of the English embassy in succession to Hatzfeld was most unwelcome to him, and it was with relief that he found himself appointed ambassador at Vienna in 1894.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

—:o:—

(By CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI)

Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrisy may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting

—STERNE

Nurture your mind with great thoughts. To believe in the heroic makes heroes.

—DISRAELI.

Landscape can only be enjoyed by cultivated persons; and it is only by music, literature and painting, that cultivation can be given.

—RUSKIN.

Her (i.e. Death's) countenance is old to the young and youthful to the aged; to the former Her voice is importunate, Her gait terrific; the latter She approaches like a bedside friend and calls in a whisper that invites to rest.

—W. SAVAGE LANDOR.

O eloquent, just and mighty Death! Whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared thou hast done; and whom all the world hath battered thou only hast cast out of the world and despised. Thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man; and covered it all over with these two narrow words: Hic jacet.

—RALEIGH.

The sea would of itself be calm and quiet, if the winds did not move and trouble it, so the people would be peaceable and tractable, if the seditious orators did not set them in working and agitation.

—BACON.

He that goeth about to persuade a multitude that they are not so well governed as they ought to be, shall never want attentive and favourable hearers.

—HOOKER.

Never tell your resolutions beforehand; but when the cast is thrown, play it as well as you can to win the game you are at.

—SELDEN.

If there is anything to one's praise it is a foolish vanity to be gratified at it; and, if it is abuse—why one is always sure to hear of it from one damned good-natured friend or another.

—SHERIDAN.

It is said that the senses are great; greater than the senses is the mind; greater than the mind is the Reason; but what is greater than the Reason, is He. Thus understanding Him is greater than the Reason, restraining the self by the Self, slay thou, O mighty-armed, the enemy in the form of desire, difficult to overcome.

—"BHAGAVAD GITA."

'How sweet is mortal Sovrantry!' —think some; Others—'How blest the Paradise to come!' Ah, take the cash in hand and waive the Rest; Oh, the brave music of a distant Drum!

—OMAR KHAYYAM.

Whenever there is decay of righteousness, O Bharata, and there is exaltation of unrighteousness, then I myself come forth; For the protection of the good, for the destruction of the evil-doers, for the sake of firmly establishing righteousness, I am born from age to age.

—"BHAGAVAD GITA."

He who thus knoweth My divine birth and action, in its essence, having abandoned the body, cometh not to birth again, but cometh unto Me, O Arjuna. Freed from passion, fear and anger, thinking on Me, taking refuge in Me, purified in the fire of Wisdom, many have entered into My Being.

—"BHAGAVAD GITA."

HELP FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Swami Japananda of the Shri Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Bilkha, Kathiawad, writes:—

Persons sudering from consumption require constant medical help and many had to go without it for it is beyond their [illegible] means. Everybody knows that consumption is a dangerously contagious disease, but uptil now no serious attempts have been made worth mentioning, to conteract the menace in an effective way. Of course a few charitably minded people—trying to do something for the sufferers, but they are also unable to do as much as their kind heart would like to, for want of substantial monetary help and co-operation from the public. There are Sanatoriums and other such institutions—both Government and private-owned,—for the treatment of Tuberculosis, but almost all of them are very expensive and so beyond the means of the poor and the middle class 'Grihastas.' Considering all these, we have decided to give free advice to all patients suffering from consumption. Also, we have a strong desire to open a free sanatorium for consumptives in some suitable place in Kathiawad—provided required funds come in.

Persons willing to have our "advice" are requested to state clearly symptoms, i.e. nature of the troubles, age, treatment already taken, general situation and climate of the place, etc., and enclose one anna stamp for reply.

Rs.1000 in cash prizes

offered to users of

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

Must Be Won!

HERE is a simple competition open to every user of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. We want you to give your vote for the reasons which influence you to buy this famous product. Just number these reasons, which are given in the next column, in what you consider to be the correct order of their importance

Prizes of Rs. 1,000 are offered :-

1st Prize Rs. 500 Cash
2nd Prize Rs. 200 Cash
3rd Prize Rs. 100 Cash
and 8 Prizes of Rs. 25 Each

NO ENTRANCE FEE: WHAT TO DO.

IN the next column are twelve outstanding facts which enter into the manufacture of Polson's Pasteurised Butter. Number them in what you consider is their order of importance. For example, if you think No. 6 item is the most important, place a figure 1 in front of it, and so on with all twelve reasons.

The first prize will be awarded to the person whose voting corresponds most nearly with the majority of entries submitted. Second and third prizes will go respectively to the next two nearest results, and consolation prizes to the next 8 voters nearest correct. Prizes will be equally divided between winning competitors whose voting is identical. Rs. 1,000 must be won.

HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR ENTRIES.

FILL in your numbers plainly. Cut out intact the ruled-in section of this advertisement. Write your name and address in ink on a slip of paper, in block letters. Pin this to your entry. Send with one top label from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter in closed stamped envelope to

POLSON MFG. CO.

P. O. Box 367, BOMBAY.

WRITE on your envelope the word "Vote" in top left corner. No covering letter is required—just the label, the voting section and your name and address.

CUT THIS SECTION OUT

HERE are the chief reasons why Polson's is the best butter you can buy in the East. Which do you consider the most important? Place your voting numbers on the left of the statements below.

Place your Numbers down here.

. . . 1 Scientific pasteurisation of cream to destroy all harmful bacteria.
. . . 2 Supervision of qualified technical experts.
. . . 3 Use of modern butter making machinery.
. . . 4 Prevention of contact between tin and butter.
. . . 5 Use of new hygienic anti-acid lacquered tin.
. . . 6 Guarantee of scrupulous cleanliness in every process.
. . . 7 Product of Largest Creamery in the East.
. . . 8 Rejection of milk deficient in fat.
. . . 9 Sterilisation of vessels holding milk.
. . . 10 Complete absence of adulterant matter.
. . . 11 Product untouched by hand in manufacture
. . . 12 Use of only pure milk, rich in essential vitamines.

B C. Com. 1.

Non-fulfilment of any of these conditions will debar the entry from competition. Entries defaced or altered will be disqualified. To get label off, soak unopened tin in water for a few minutes.

IMPORTANT

In making the awards, the decision of Polson Manufacturing Co. is final and legally binding. Entries are made on this understanding, and no correspondence can be entered into.

Last day for entries to be received, 10th February.

Results will be published in this paper on 5th March.

BANKING IN HYDERABAD.

Analyses Of Present Conditions.

(BY V. R. V.)

Unlike in the provinces of British India and in some Indian States the Banking inquiry for the Hyderabad Dominions is conducted not by a Committee but by an Officer Mr. A. Mohiuddin. His report was, however, considered by a small Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hyderi. There was no special representative of Agricultural or Co-operative interests. This was perhaps natural as the most important question of agricultural credit was excluded from the scope of the Inquiry, on the ground that it was investigated before, from time to time, and was fully discussed in the report of the Agricultural Commission. The scope of the present inquiry was restricted to collect information regarding:—

(1) The financing of the principal crops of Hyderabad which term was further defined to cover Cotton, Ground-nut and Castor seeds only.
(2) Indigenous banking;
(3) Financing of industries and
(4) The investment habit and attraction of capital.

Banking can be divided into three parts—Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial. The first of this as mentioned above was excluded altogether. For industrial finance, the Committee concludes that the Industrial Trust Fund of a crore of rupees set aside by the Government for the encouragement of industries in the Dominions is doing all that is needed. The management of this Fund is left to a Board of Trustees consisting of three Members of the Executive Council with the Finance Members as President and the Commerce and Industries Secretary as Secretary of the Fund. The corpus of the Fund is utilised in purchasing Debentures and for advancing loans to large scale industries while the income accruing from the corpus of the Fund is utilised in helping the small industries and in financing idustrial and other surveys and making industrial experiments and granting scholarships for students.

COMMERCIAL BANKING.

Commercial Banking is dealt with from one aspect only that of external trade of money crops such as Cotton, ground-nut and Castor seeds. The food and other important crops of internal consumption have been excluded from the Inquiry and the questions of how much finance is required for them and method adopted to carry the stock from one season to another are thus overlooked.

There are three main credit institutions—(1) The five Branches of the Imperial Bank of India and one of the Central Bank of India; (2) The Indigenous bankers and (3) The money lenders in the District. There are at present no local banks with local capital and local enterprise. It is recommended that if one is established with reasonable prospects of future development, the Government should give it all reasonable encouragement. The three credit institutions, the dealers or shaukars in the District, the bankers and the banks are not dependent upon one another for credit. The Banks and Bankers regard the profit on exchange (conversion of B. G. Currency into O. S. Currency) as the main source of their income and have not made any attempt to develop the short term loan business.

The Imperial Bank and the Central Bank of India Ltd. in Hyderabad are mainly deposit receiving and exchange banks. The percentage of their loans on all accounts to the deposits is surprisingly small. The deposits received by the indigenous bankers from the public seem to bear a very small proportion to their working capital. They operate largely on their own funds. As such, they do not perform that important function of the banks of providing a channel between the savings of the community on the one hand and local productive enterprise on the other. However, they are undoubtedly, as in other parts of India, of very great use to the Mercantile Community. Their methods are swift and secret and do not involve much documentation and delay. They are also more accommodating to the needs and urgency of the borrowers and are, therefore, preferred to joint stock banks.

INTERDEPENDENCE.

One may differ as to whether general economic development should precede banking development or the vice versa, but there cannot be two opinions that under the present day economic structure, economic developmet and a sound system of banking are closely interdependent. The Nizam's Dominions cover an area which is larger than England and Scotland put together and if they are to advance economically, they must evolve a complete banking system of their own. They cannot continue to depend on outside banks whose object in its very nature will be only to exploit or to put it mild'y to make as large profits for their shareholders as possible. It cannot be to develop the Dominion from the economic point of view. This problem is all the more important in this State as it has also a Currency of its own and the rise and fall in B.G. exchange are very precipitate. It is, therefore, quite necessary that the exchange and currency policy of the Domiions should be managed by an independent Central State Bank.

"A SORT OF OLLA PODRIDA"

—:o:—

Sjt. C. Vijayaraghavachari On Premier's Offer

When interviewed recently regarding his views on the recent announcement of the Premier, Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar stated as follows:—

"While the spirit is conciliatory the plan and policy are wholly disappointing, inadequate, unacceptable, ignoring universally acknowledged rights of peoples' sovereignty, ignoring examples of gesture to British Dominions and treaty with Irish Free State and ignoring Empress Victoria's solemn pledge of equal political status to her white and Indian subjects. No frank honest reasons have been stated for depriving (even provisionally but for uncertain period). Dominion of India of her inalienable right of defence, foreign relations and national finance without which nationality and true Swaraj would be illusions. The bugbear of foreign invasions if indented on despite altered circumstances without recognising the fact that no isolation from British Empire is asked for and above all altogether ignoring the lessons and growing power of the League of Nations for preserving world's peace. Despite history and political philosophy, Federal British India is to have less powers than its federal units, the Indian States and also is but a geographically enlarged so-called provincial autonomy. Powerless Labour Government may not safely go further immediately.

But the declaration "vis a vis" political prisoners is melancholy meanness and is continuing fatal policy responsible for driving unwilling thousands every day from sympathy into non-co-operation. It ignores that vast numbers are convicted for trifling, almost imaginary, offences under special ordinance, started without long-sighted statesmanship and for easy subjective violations of orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, the Aladdin's lamp of phenomenal powers for the police via our amiable subordinate magistracy and for declining to furnish security for keeping unthreatened public peace and for being of impossible good behaviour. Our supreme duty now is to convene a fresh Indian National Congress including Indian States' peoples if the old Congress is unlawful and if Mahatmaji and other political prisoners are continued in prison, to survey the present critical situation, to appoint a suitable committee for preparing sound constitutional mechanism with agreed safeguards, minority, protection, invoke League of Nations' experts for exploring balance of minority grievances, health conditions and sound national finance and then to present it and fortify Labour Government into accepting it, true to history of British Colonial statesmanship. Otherwise nation-building, national liberty and starting toiling, half-starved, short-lived millions on way to health and minimum food would be eternally postponed with continuance of present anarchical conditions.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

".....The Right Hon. the present Prime Minister is like Laboucher a fine framer of felicitous phrases which tickle and deceive into vague conviction but unlike him is not quite a hater of sham. I do not know if you while in India heard or tasted a Malabar curry, "aviel" a sort of olla podrida in which the salt and acids and bitter ingredients are mingled with and concealed by delicious fruits, fresh butter and pure honey. It tastes remarkably well for a time. Soon the disquieting factors make their presence felt. The great speech of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is very much like this Indian curry. We shall soon discover the disagreeable ingredients. If God hides His smile behind His frown for the benefit of mankind, the Right Hon. Ramsay MacDonald cum Lords Sankey and Reading know, unlike Mr. Churchill, how to hide their frown behind their smiles for the exclusive behoof of subject India. Well, our undeserved misfortunes are fast teaching us to put more and more faith in our own efforts, individual, pooled, and under God we shall be free at no distant future. But let not England the land of classic freedom but the land of classic stupidity in understanding human character, not even distinguishing friends from foes and misapplying the biblical doctrine that "he who is not with me is against me," continue to misbehave and drive us from the British Empire. In saving ourselves our aim shall be also to save you from yourselves.

Cable To Premier

—:o:—

The following cablegram was sent by Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar to the Premier, before the recent announcement was made:—

Respectfully inviting attention to growing anarchy arising less from Civil Disobedience than from phenomenal use of special ordinances and police force with consequences that the movement gathers unexpected strength while men's, women's and children's undeserved injuries and sufferings evoke national sympathy damaging to uprooting loyalty of the mass and intelligensia, however, hostile to non-co-operation. I express universal conviction that the sole wayout to Royal Proclamation immediately establishing Dominion Status and equality within Empire, recognising India's God-given right of self-determination redeeming great Queen's solemn pledge granting her White and Indian subjects equal rights. Nextly enunciating broad lines of constitutional mechanism with universally recognised guarantees for minority rights without waiting for impossible agreements and ignoring fantastic perilous imperloin imperium. Indian States' problem easily follows Proclamation developing with states subject consent and co-operation. If solution necessarily implies unique federation it involves no need for federally fracturing ancient unitary British India impracticable historically and philosophically inconsistent with central strong government, and ruinous financially while continuing decentralisation principles ensure prosperity especially among small provinces. Crisis supreme and opportunity glorious for British statesmanship; country determined on full justice failure even imperfect reforms means long fatal anarchy to India, ruin to British name and prosperity and peril to world's peace. Godspeed your lofty aims and labours.—"Hindu".

SCIENCE IN 1930

—:o:—

Electricity And The Philosophers

The application of electrical methods of measurement to biological phenomena has been prominent during the last year and culminated in the paper read by Professor E. D. Adrian to the Society of Experimental Biology in Decembed. The subject has a long history, for the ancients were aware of fishes with electrical properties, and the science of electricity itself owes much to the investigations of Galvani in 1761 on the effects of currents drawn from damp metal joints on the muscles of frogs. Helmholtz in 1850 showed that messages from the spinal cord or brain to the muscles travelled at a measurable velocity. A decade or two later the same effect was detected in the much more difficult nerves from the receptors, such as the eye, to the brain. A message from the brain to a muscle goes off in one big rush and is easy to detect, but the messages from the eyes, for example, pour into the brain continuously and consequently are much less well defined. Less than twenty years ago Keith Lucas demonstrated that messages down nerves were accompanied by measurable electrical changes. The apparatus he used was just, but only just, sensitive enough to show that the changes were there, and would not give much detailed information, writes Scientific Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

At this stage the ubiquitious radio valve appeared, enabling currents of very minute size to be analysed and measured in detail. In Professor Adrian's hands electrical measuring apparatus has been made to reveal remarkable facts about the frequency and magnitude of electrical changes in nerve trunks and even in single nerve fibres. Much is now known about the electrical changes in the fibres of nerves running to and from the spinal cord and brain. Professor Adrian's latest achievement is to measure the changes of electrical potential across the joint in the spinal cord or brain between the nerves carrying messages into and the nerves carrying messages out of them. He has demonstrated that the elecrical changes through the synapse between a motor and sensory nerve are continuous. The philosophical interest of the discovery is considerable. Professor Eddington and those who think with him philosophically say that animal action arises from atomic changes in brain centres due to mental decisions. The nerve messages arriving are caused to carry orders along the nerves running away to the muscles. In other words. Professor Eddington appears to ascribe animal behaviour to discontinuous changes in synapses (brain centres). But Professor Adrain's experiments prove that, at any rate, one feature of the changes in synapses is not discontinuous. This seems to be a distinctly promising line of counterattack against philosophical views at the moment fashionable.

A CRITIQUE OF KANT.

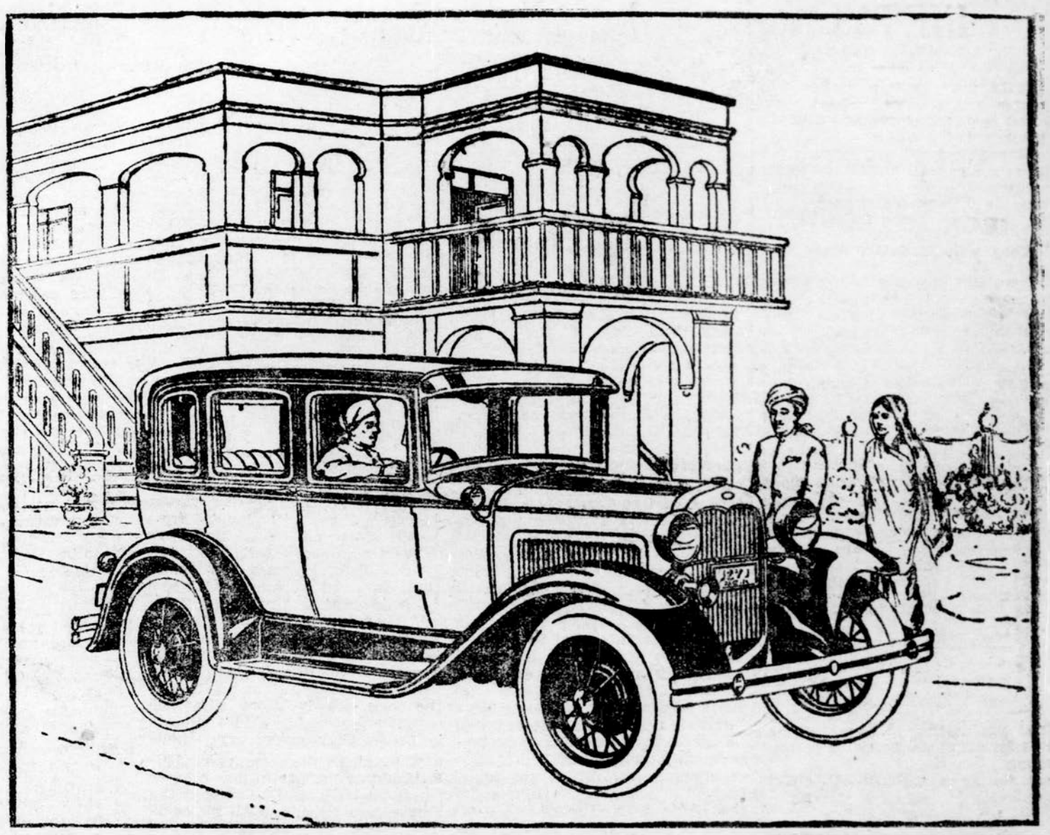
Of the English books on biological questions published during the year, Professor L. T. Hogben's "Nature of Living Matter" will be the source of much discussion. This book has been written by a young professor of acute mind, wide reading and experience, and a formidable polemic style. Among many brilliant suggestions there is one remarkable criticism of Kant's philosophy which must start new philosophical studies. Professor Hogben has pointed out that Kant considered space and time to be mental constructions and fundamentally different from colour, weight, and smell. Now the researches of physiologists show that perceptions of space and time are made by internal receptor organs, whereas those of colour, weight, and smell are made by external receptor organs. The fact that space and time are perceived through internal organs such as the labyrinth of the ear, and rhythmical changes in the body, make them seem to pervade everything, because we have little control over these internal receptors. We cannot shut off our labyrinth sensations as we shut an eyelid, so we come to believe space is more pervasive and fundamental than light. This argument seems to be of capital philosophic importance.

THE WAVE NATURE OF MATTER

In physical science the researches of Dempster and of Estermann and Stern on the wave-nature of matter are of fundamental importance. Five years ago Prince de Broglie published a wavetheory of matter which postulated that all masses must have wave-like characteristics. The smaller the mass the larger these waves would be, but even with the smallest masses the waves must be exceedingly small. Experimenters started to search for wave-characteristics in the lightest of particles, the electron. Presently their existence was demonstrated by Professor G. P. Thompson, then of Aberdeen, and by Drs. Davison and Germer in America. The smallness of the waves made their existence exceedingly difficult to prove even in the case of the electron. With larger particles their existence might well have had to remain hypothetical. Early this year, Professor Dempster, of Chicago, announced that he had detected effects due to the wave-characters of protons, i. e., of the nucleus of hydrogen atoms. Later, Estermann and Stern, of Germany, showed that helium atoms as well as hydrogen atoms could be made to exhibit their wave-characteristics. All known forms of matter, the negative and positive electric charges, electrons and protons, and combinations of these have now been proved to possess wave-characters.

The entire material of nature is now demonstrated to be as undulatory as it is particulate, every piece of matter has properties, one wave-like and the other particle-like. The old fundamental problem of reconciling the interaction of waves such as light, with particles such as electrons has disappeared, for some of the properties of light-waves turn out to resemble those of particles, and some of the properties of particles turn out to resemble those of waves.

The great English book of the year on physics is Dr. P. A. M. Dirac's "Quantum Mechanics." This treatise became a classic from the day of publication, but its difficulty is great, in spite of a magnificently clear introductory chapter before those pages of new mathematical methods invented by the author and used with facility by himself only.



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PLEASE APPLY TO THE COMPANY TO-DAY.

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Manager:—"The HINDU", Post Box 316, 100 Mount Road, MADRAS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Ladies' Meeting, Miss Khandwala presiding 3 p.m. Hira Bagh.

Public Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 P.M. to protest against Borsad incidents, Mrs. Rao presiding.

WERNESDAY, February 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Madame Goetz's vocal recital, Sir C. J. Hall 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd., Annual Sports, 3 p.m.

S.S. Mantua with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m. Gramophone records.

9-20 p.m. Haji Mia Kamalsha's vocal music.

—:o:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MADANBAI (35) wife of Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas and daughter of Laldas Vandrowandas Ramji died on Monday 2nd February. The Uthamana ceremony will take place at "St. Vincents" Ridge Road to-day (Tuesday) 3rd February at 4 p.m. (B. T.)

SWAMI VIVEKANAND.

A public Lecture will be delivered in the hall of the Fellowship School at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) on "Swami Vivekanand, the patriot-saint of India," by Swami Sumbuddhanand. Pandit Bhima Rao Sastriji of the School will play a few selection's on a "veena", accompanied by the Pakhawajist Bhagwan Chandra Sen.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A monthly season ticket between Andheri and Victoria Terminus, in favour of one Mr. M. S. Gopalan, is found. The owner should call on Mr. G. Rajaram of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

CHARITY DRAMA POSTPONED.

"Bappa Raval" which was to be staged by Bharat Naujuvan Amateurs in aid of Free Emergency Hospital on Feb. 3 has been postponed to Friday (13th inst.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Havre Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 3rd inst.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The fourth annual meeting of this Society will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room, when the Governor will preside.

LADIES' MEETING.

A ladies' public meeting will be held at Hira Bagh to-day (Tuesday) at 3 P.M., when Miss Kantabahen Khandwala will preside and Srimati Kasturba Gandhi will be present and Sarimati Jamna Bahen and Lilavati Munshi will speak.

VOCAL RECITAL.

Madame Katarina Goetz (Soprano) will give a vocal recital, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., and Prof. Hans Sagasser will be at the piano.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Durenda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 P.M. on Saturday the 7th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at 1 P.M. on the 1st instant and left there at 4 P.M. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 29th ultimo left Marseilles at 5-30 A.M. on the 31st idem.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 P.M. on the 1st instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The B. I. S.S. "Kenya" which left Southampton on the 21st ultimo left Port Said on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Clan line Steamer "Clan Macvicar left Suez on the morning of 31st January and Steamer "Clan-macwhirter" left Liverpool evening of 30th January.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting to-day (Tuesday) at Marwari Vidyala Hall at 6-30 p.m. under the auspices of Patidar Samaj, Mrs. Row presiding. Among the speakers will be Dr. Row, Mrs. Anpanabai Deshmukh, Mrs. Munshi, Sjt. Balubhai P. Desai and others.

MAVALIS ASSAULT PICKETS.

Volunteers Undaunted: Work Carried On Vigorously

TEN VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Two Mohmedan volunteers, picketing foreign cloth shops in Memon Street, were severely assaulted by some hoolians on Monday morning, and were removed to the hospital. The picketing in spite of assaults is being carried on vigorously by the volunteers and Desh Sevikas.

On Saturday, Inspector Gole arrested Dawood Soma and nine others for obstructing the motor lorries carrying foreign cloth. They were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawa'a, on Monday morning who sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CORPORATION ADJOURNED

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST SENTENCE ON KURSONDAS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday adjourned without transacting any business to mark their protest against the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Mr. Mulraj Kursondas a member of the Corporation. Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji moved adjournment of the House which was seconded by Mr. M. G. Kapadia. The proposition was carried nem con. The Corporation then adjourned to Friday.

SHOP BOYCOTTED.

SEQUEL TO PICKETING INCIDENT.

On Sunday evening there was a little sensation at Mahim bazar when a volunteer named Kashinath Krishna Raghoo offered satyagraha by falling down at the feet of a pathan customer who purchased a piece of foreign cloth from the shop of a foreign cloth dealer who has alone refused to seal foreign piecegoods as yet in Mahim division. Sjt. Bhiva Pandurang a recently released worker of Mahim who at this time happened to stand near by was suddenly struck on his neck with a yard stick and the police then intervened and arrested the satyagrahi volunteer. A large number of people who gathered to witness the incident have therefore resolved to boycott this shop as well as the hawkers who purchase cloth for sale from this shop.

SWADESHI AND TEMPERENCE IN G. WARD.

A procession including many ladies and children was organised by people of Mahim and Dadar on Sunday last at 4-30 p.m. for swadeshi and temperance propaganda in G. Ward. The procession passed through Mahim cloth bazar, Lady Hardinge Road, Lady Jamshedji road so far us to Tilak maidan singing national songs on swadeshi and temperance. People were stirred to hear from the processionists that a complete boycott on foreign cloth and liquor in G. Ward was soon to be effected by a vigorous campaign.

AHMEDABAD SATYAGRAHA CASE.

High Court Declares Double Sentence For Same Offence Illegal.

Can a single offence which falls under two different enactmentas be punished with two separate sentences for each charge?

This point was decided by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court in disposing of the reference made by Mr. G. Davis, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in the case of Bhogilal Chimanlal Nanavatty and Narendra Bhailal Desai who were convicted under the Salt Act and Cr. Law Amendment Act, section 17(1).

The accused were driving in a carriage with two boxes which were stamped with the words "Swarajya s-abaras (salt)" and "Gujarat Prantik Samiti," the body which was declared an unlawful association. Their carriage was stopped at the Octroi office at Khamasa Chokey, and the boxes were found to contain 1,500 packets of contraband salt. This was at 8 p.m. on the night of 21st October, and it was stated that the accused were taking the salt to the Congress office to sell it to the public next morning, i.e., on the Hindu New Year's day.

The First Class Magistrate awarded them two consecutive sentences of Rs. 100 fine, in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment for each of the two offences, under section 47(c) of the Salt Act and under section 17(1) of Cr. Law Amendment Act.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S REFERENCE.

The accused who did not take part in the proceedings preferred to go to jail. A revisional application was filed in the Court of the Sessions Judge by Mr. H. P. Shukla, a member of the Ahmedabad Bar Association. The Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court recommending that the double sentence was illegal under section 26 of the General Clauses Act, and that one sentence should be set aside.

ONLY ONE ACT.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, observed that in this case only one act was proved, viz. possession of contraband salt. The stamp of the Congress office did not constitute another offence of assisting that body, as there was no evidence that the accused were taking the salt with a view to helping in the activities of the Congress Committee which was declared unlawful. The single act of possessing the salt could not be punished separately both under Salt Act and the Cr. Law Amendment Act, as this would be against the provisions of section 26 of General Clauses Act of 1897, which laid down that an accused shall not be liable to be punished twice under two different enactments for the same offence.

Their Lordships, therefore, held that only one sentence was legal, and set aside the other sentence.

VANER SENA FUNDS.

Reply To Mr. Godbole's Statement.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Since you have given publicity to Vanar Sena statements of accounts, I hope you will extend to me the same courtesy.

Mr. M. V. Godbole's belated statement of accounts is full of misstatements and wrong allegations. I never collected a single pie for the Vanar Sena or Vanar Sena camps. It was Mr. A. H. Kulkarni who was repeatedly inviting the public to entrust their monies to him only and to none else.

I am surprised that the statement contains such a small number of collections. I know for certain that large contributions have been collected by Mr. Kulkarni.

Mr. Godbole calls me a trainer of Vanars. I am not ashamed that I was training them to serve their country while Mr. Kulkarni was busy appealing for funds and advertising that he was officer in charge of the Sena.

About other allegations I shall reply in detail in another letter—

Yours, etc.

RATUR DESAI
CAPTAIN.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Building. 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

New York, Feb. 2.	
Previous closing	10.36
To-day's opening	10.33
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	10.36
Difference	unchanged.
Broach expectation	Rs. 193

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MARCH

Liverpool, Feb. 2.	
Previous closing	5.59
To-day's opening	5.57
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.50
Difference	—.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 2.			
Silver ready	13	4	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver forward	13	2	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 2.			
1st settlement	19	1	0
2nd settlement	38	15	0

MANEKLAL GANDHI ACQUITTED

Charge Under 17-1 Cr. L. A. Act Fails

—:o:—

Mr. Maneklal Gandhi, who was arrested on 27th January last by Inspector Gole, under section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act was acquitted by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday morning.

In the course of his judgment, His Worship observed that the prosecution case was based on the uncorroborated evidence of Inspector Gole and certain documents found on the accused. Mr. Gole, in consequence of certain information, from a Jew merchant, went with some constables to Cavel when he saw a motor lorry standing. He also saw the accused talking with some persons believed to be volunteers. The volunteers were talking to coolies who went away. There was no evidence, remarked His Worship, that the coolies were engaged by the Jew merchant. Mr. Gole did not see any one loading the lorry nor is he in a position to say what happened to it, after he went to the police station. Neither Mr. Gole thought it necessary to arrest the accused nor the persons believed to be volunteers. It is therefore clear that there was nothing in the conduct of the accused to lead Mr. Gole to believe that the accused had assisted in the operations of the B.P.C.C. The second occasion Mr. Gole saw the accused directing persons believed to be volunteers at another merchant's godown, when the police had to use force to disperse the crowd The accused was not arrested there also.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Regarding the circumstances under which the accused was arrested, the Magistrate remarked that it appeared that a merchant's lorry left the godown which was followed by a police lorry with Inspector Gole and some constables. When the lorry came near Abdul Rehman Street, the accused, obstructed the lorry by putting his victoria between the merchant's lorry and the police lorry, when he was arrested. Certain documents such as Congress Bulletin, Food coupons and merchant"s permit were found on the accused's person. In the absence of evidence to show that the accused made use of any one or more of these documents in such a way that the operations of the B.P.C.C. received assistance, the charge, in His Worship's opinion, could no be sustained. When there was no reason to arrest the accused when he was found in the vicinity of the two lorries, there was no reason to arrest him when his victoria came across the police lorry. His Worship therefore acquitted the accused.

SADANAND'S CASE.

—:o:—

The consolidated appeals of Mr. S. Sadanand, and that of the Bombay Government in the Free Press case are likely to come for hearing to-day (Tuesday) before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court.

"HELL HARBOUR"

—:o:—

At The Empire.

Lupe Velez, the beautiful Mexican star noted for her tempestuous roles is featured in "Hell Harbour", a United Artists' production, which is showing this week at the Empire Theatre. It is the first all-talking picture to be filmed entirely out of doors and some picturesque scenes where shot in Florida. Lupe Velez, who will be remembered for her superb performance in "A Lady of Pavements" and "The Storm," is still more impressive in this film, playing the role of a high-spirited modern girl who matches her wits with a mercenary father and an avaricious trader and ultimately married a man of her choice. The story which is laid in the old days of the pirates and buccaneers is packed with many thrilling and exciting incidents. Jean Hersholt, the noted character is another featured player besides John Holland, Gibson Gowland, and Al St. John, the famous comedian.

LATE EDITOR OF "THE MATHRUBHUMI."

—:o:—

Tribute To His Services.

At a meeting of the Kerala Residents of Bombay held on Saturday last at the Lakhamsey Napoo Hall, Matunga, with Mr. R. Krishna Iyer in the Chair the following resolution was passed all standing:—

"This public meeting of the Kerala Residents of Bombay places on record their sense of great loss at the premature death of Sjt. P. Ramunni Menon late Editor of "The Mathrubhumi", who as journalist and as a staunch Congressman contributed much to the great National awarning in Kerala and sacrified his all at the altar of the Motherland thus setting an example to others for national service":

SATURDAY'S RACING TRAGEDY.

POPULAR JOCKEY'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Racegoers will learn with much regret that Mr. W. G. Barnett the popular Bombay Jockey will not be able to ride again. As a result of severe injuries sustained last Saturday by a fall from the Maharaja of Rajpipla's "Shipshape" Mr. Barnett's foot has had to be amputated. While the operation has been successful Mr. Barnett is believed not to be out of danger yet owing to injuries to his ribs evidently caused by being trampled on. There has been a continuous stream of sympathisers at St. George's Hospital Nursing Home for the last two days. Various versions are given as to the cause of the accident, and it is believed that the false railings were in some way responsible for the tragedy.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Election Of Office-Bearers.

The managing committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting held on the 2nd instant have elected the following office bearers for the current year:

President:—Sheth Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff.

Vice—President:—Sheth Shivlal Chhotalal Shah.

Hon. Secretary:—Sheth Dhanji Bhai Vithaldas Shah.

Hon. Secretary:—Sheth Mohanlal Ambalal Parikh, B.A.

Treasurer:—Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai

NEW TOWER OF SILENCE

—:o:—

When Non-Parsi Public Can Visit It.

Mr. A. P. D. Patel, Joint Honorary Secretary, the Salsette Parsis Association writes:—

The Salsette Parsis Association request the favour of the following announcement being published in the "Bombay Chronicle" at an early date.

"From inquiries received it seems that there is a desire among some of the non-Parsis to see the inside of a Tower of Silence. The Salsette Parsis Association beg to notify for the information of the non-Parsi public who may be similarly interested that a new Tower of Silence has been constructed in Andheri which can be visited by them during the current month. It will be consecrated in early March after which non-Parsis will not be able to see the inside of it. The Tower of Silence is situated on the Mogra Hall off the Gondavli Road in Andheri within about 10 minutes walk from the railway station.

—:o:—

LL.D. DEGREE FOR SIR D. F. MULLA

The Bombay University Senate at its meeting on Monday decided unanimously to confer the Honorary Degree of LL.D. on Sir Dinshah F. Mulla.

When the House met at 5-15 p.m. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia moved a proposition to that effect.

An amendment standing in the name of Prof. R. D. Karmarkar was that the motion should be referred back to the Syndicate with the request that they should consider and recommend that the Honorary Degree of LL.D. be conferred on Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, F.R.S., Professor of Physics in the Calcutta University, Nobel Prizeman for Physics and Sir M. Visveswaraya, an eminent statesman and educationist along with Sir Dinshah F. Mulla.

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order on the ground that the initiative must be taken by the Syndicate.

A FITTING ADDITION.

Speaking on the proposition Mr. Justice Wadia reviewed the brilliant career of Sir D. F. Mulla. He recalled the outstanding incidents in his life and showed how from his seat in a solicitor's office in Fort he rose to a seat on the highest tribunal of justice in the British Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Miss Nawazbai Contractor supporting the proposition said that Sir Dinshah would be the fittest recipient of the greatest honour.

Mr. R. R. Kale and Principal McKenzie further supported the proposition.

The Vice-Chancellor associated himself with the tribute and the motion was unanimously accepted.

IN AUGUST NEXT.

The Vice-Chancellor then announced that the Degree would be conferred at the time of the Annual Convocation in August next. He had ascertained that Sir Dinshah was coming down to India for two or three months sometime in August and would be in Bombay at the time of the University Convocation.

The House then went into Committee and discussion on the proposition of Professors K. R. Kanitkar and K. T. Shah was resumed which lasted for nearly two hours and a half.

The proposition suggested several changes in the Bombay University Act of 1928. As a result of the discussion several proposals were formulated and it was decided to consider them at a future meeting of the Senate.

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Take your pocket Parker to your dealer, buy only a desk base. He supplies the desk taper free. You have a handsome desk set at the cost of the base alone. Buying a complete desk set entitles you to a pocket cap free. When you choose the Parker Duofold you virtually get two pens at the price of one.
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Senior Rs. 25/- Rs. 36/-
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THE INDIAN SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Place: MADHAV BAUG.

SWADESHI BAZAR.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO THE ADVOCATES OF SWADESHI. MULTIFARIOUS COLLECTION of all things manufactured in India would be opened by a WELL-KNOWN LEADER of Bombay on

WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, 1931 At 5 p.m.

HURRY UP! HURRY UP!

BOOK YOUR STALL TO-DAY

Apply for stalls to the SECRETARY,

The Indian Swadeshi Exhibition, MADHAV BAUG.

12 STIPENDS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

—:o:—

"Die Deutsche Akademie's" Offers.

The Hon. Secretary, India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie" writes:—

The Indian Institute of Die Deutsche Akademie herewith invites applications for the various stipends for Indian students at its disposal in the following German Universities for the academic year of 1931-1932:

Aix-la-Chapelle (Achen): One stipend in the Higher Technical School (Engineering College) of Aix-la-Chapelle in the shape of free tuition and free board.

Hannover: Two stipends in the Higher Technical School (Engineering College) of Hannover in the shape of free tuition for students of Engineering and one stipped of free tuition in the Veterinary College of Hannover. All these Hannover stipends will further be supplemented by a small pocket allowance.

Hohenheim (near Stuttgart): One stipend at the Agricultural College of Hohenheim consisting of free tuition.

Karlsruhe: One stipend in the Higher Technical School (Engineering College), consisting of free tuition, free lodging and free board.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

MISREPRESENTATION

The "Times of India", being one of the natural custodians of British vested interests in India, political and economic, sees in the phenomenal success of the national campaign the doom of those interests. Enraged at the triumph of the Congress and being unable to stem the tide of the national struggle, the paper has resumed its propaganda of purposeful misrepresentation. Through such misrepresentation it hopes to wean the business community of Bombay from the national movement. But Indian businessmen who know their own interests best, apart from their duty by their country, have not been and will not be deceived by any campaign of misrepresenttion. One of the attempts of the "Times of India" to discredit the Congress is to fasten upon it the responsibility for many economic ills that are but too rampant in the country, but which are partly due to world conditions and partly to the ruinous currency policy of the Government. In the early stages of the boycott campaign, when it had not spread far and wide enough to be effective and show tangible results and when vast stocks of Indian mill cloth remained unsold, our contemporary tried to dupe millowners into the belief that the Congress campaign had aggravated the results of world-wide depression but conveniently passed over the consequences of the forced up ratio and Government's failure to give the textile industry adequate protection to help it tide over the crisis. But every unprejudiced person could see that Government was influenced by British interests and pressure both in the fiscal and the currency policy. Were it not for the intensive boycott propaganda the Indian textile industry would have been in a terrible plight. But thanks to the Congress, stocks of Indian cloth began to clear fast and now the mills are now doing exceptionally well, several of tnem working double shift. Owing to the Swadeshi movement several other Indian industries also are now in a better condition than they were ever before; and that is why businessmen like Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee have called the Swadeshi—Boycott—movement a Godsend to the Indian industries.

The "Times of India", however, dwells upon the gloomy side of things for which the Congress is in no sense responsible but for which the Government is fairly responsible. The journal observes: "The damage done to Indian business interests, particularly in Bombay shows no signs of diminution, nor will there be any stopping the rot until confidence is established..... It is an irony of fate that those who have most enthusiastically supported the Congress with funds and demonstrations are now among the worst sufferers from Congress activities." It is curious, however, that the "worst sufferers" themselves have not to say a word against the national movement but continue to support it in all possible ways The fact is that British interests have suffered and our contemporary is naturally in a rage. It has a good grudge against picketing. But it is outrageous to say that "picketing in Bombay is daily leading to clashes liable to inflame communal feeling." All unprejudiced persons would readily admit, whatever their views on the merits of picketing, that there is absolutely nothing communal about picketing or the boycott movement. Picketers and dealers in foreign cloth of all communities have suffered without any discrimination. And it is grossly mischievous to suggest that picketing might lead to communal tension or in any way to couple communalism with picketing.

It is the height of misrepresentation for the "Times of India" to say that "the trend of Congress organisations (is) towards violence". This is a gratuitous charge without any foundation whatsoever. The paper says: "The trial and conviction of the members of Bombay's Congress 'Shadow Committee' have provided evidence of sinister developments which cannot be lightly glossed over." But if there were really any such evidence, the Magistrates would have made the most out of it and dealt with the accused concerned drastically. We admire Mr. Dastur's research into Congress history but it is evident from his lengthy judgment in the Mulraj Kursondas case that he was unable to declare that there was a conspiracy for violence. after sifting through the mass of material provided for him by the prosecution. The truth of the matter is that the Congress is not only accepting non-violent suffering as its creed and policy but is also bravely striving to prevent the grave provocation caused by police violence and lawlessness from taking the form of violent reprisals. Of the truth of this statement Borsad is a splendid example. Mahatma Gandhi has demanded an absolutely impartial and thorough-going enquiry" into the various excesses of the police. Let this be a challenge to Government to appoint the desired inquiry committee and let the committee prove, if it can, whether there has been any violence on the side of the Congress. It is up to the nationalist businessmen and the public of Bombay to sternly discountenance the attempt of the "Times of India" to discredit the Congress organisation by imputing to it violent tendencies.

"A SPECIFIC EVENT."

—:o:—

Lest we forget, the history and character of New Delhi the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department gives the timely reminder. It says that the New Delhi, commemorative postage stamps, recently issued by the Department, are in commemoration of a "specific event". This is, we are told, "also the first time that pictorial stamps are being issued. As such they should prove very attractive as souvenirs and to philatelists." The "specific event" has, however, so stirred the imagination and feelings of intellectual and intelligent India that it would present effectively any tangible appreciation of the historic initiative and enterprise of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The philatelists are, of course, an exception in the community. They will, in all likelihood, preserve and hand down as heirloom to admiring posterity the postage stamps bearing the impressions of the "Purana Quila", "The War Memorial," "The Council House," "The Viceroy's House," "The Secretariat" and the "Dominions Columns". But the majority of those in India who have watched with increasing despair the building of New Delhi could not possibly be expected to appreciate the "souvenirs" of "a specific event" that quite specifically closed down the opportunities of thousands of unemployed and starving architects, painters, sculptors, artisans and art-craftsmen. New Delhi has left a sad heritage. Even the miniature picture of the "Purana Quila" reproduced on the postage stamp offers a contrast unfavourable to other grandiose buildings depicted on the postage stamps.

New Delhi could be anywhere except in India. Neither the architecture of Delhi nor the distinctive architecture of any other famous Indian city has either inspired or guided the design or construction of New Delhi. That is an architectural crime. Architecture that is independent "and isolated from its locality, soil and environment both historic and modern is no architecture. Thus, the sad tale of lost opportunities of Indian artists and arts-craftsmen and the imposition of the pompous buildings insignificant in architectural value or importance should be the two dominant reasons why the postage stamps could not be accepted by intelligent India as "a souvenir". There is also a third, not altogether minor, reason. We do not remember the fact that the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department ever invited the assistance of Indian artists in the execution of the designs of these postage stamps. If we are misled, if the Indian artists have in fact, assisted with their designs, in the execution of the postage stamps, the Posts and Telegraphs Department should hasten to correct us. On the contrary, if they have been, as usual and in strict conformity with the irresponsible tradition and practice of the Delhi Departments overlooked the Indian artists the Posts and Telegraphs Departmen should hasten to inform us as to the precise reason or reasons for the surprising over-sight. When the Department has done so, we shall have time enough and reason as well to appreciate the "specific event."

ENFORCED RESPECT.

—:o:—

According to the "Hindustan Times" the District Magistrate of Allahabad has taken it into his head to compel school students in the moffusil to offer proper respect to troops, who, it is understood, have been asked to parade the country-side. The Chairman of the District Board is reported to have issued instructions to all teachers in the District Board schools that the orders of the Deputy Commissioner should be obeyed. In free countries it is common enough for people to offer respect to the citizen army that defends their homes. But in India the army is hardly a citizen army and, so far as the British troops are concerned, it is more or less an army of occupation. We whole-heartedly agree with the remark of the "Hindustan Times" that "to ask school students under compulsion to offer respects to any Tom, Dick or Harry, who for want of any other decent source of livelihood enlists in a regiment and happens to wear the King's uniform, is as humiliating as it is absurd."

The public impression is that the troops in India as all other employees of Government high or low, from the Viceroy who rules by Ordinances to the humblest sepoy, are so many instruments of non-Indian rule used to preserve and prolong that rule. Spontaneous regard for them cannot be intelligently expected. Those who find it in their heart to do so may offer homage to the servants of the Government. But any attempt to wring respect by force from free citizens is bound to prove futile. Many officials have insulted the National Flag and the Gandhi Cap and those who stand by these emblems of national unty. How can such persons expect to be respected in India? The days are gone when ignorant people bent low before "Sahebs" just because they were "Sahebs." People have at last learnt discrimination and to hold their heads high.

CHOICE BEFORE BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Apropos of Gandhiji's statement, "it is understood," stated a recent Reuter's message "that Mr. Churchill regards the latest news as a justfication for his attitude." Mr. Churchill is perfectly right. Gandhiji, speaking, as he does for India, cannot consent to any further economic and political domination of India by Britain. He will, therefore, accept nothing that involves the perpetuation of such domination. Mr. Chuchill, on the other hand, is determined to keep an unwilling India under his strangle-hold. He, therefore, suggested resolute rule, which, as Mr. Benn pointed out, meant a progressive transition from the lathi, through the rifle to the machine-gun stage. It will of course, fail. But Mr. Churchill's attitude in the meantime is "justified" if only on the ground that those who believe in the evil of force are not sufficiently courageous to face the only other alternative. But Mr. Churchill has courage. He is out "to save India." He will try "to save" her during those hours of leisure he can secure from the commercial pursuits to which he now feels himself called.

THE GOODWILL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Benn For India.

To The Editor of the 'Chronicle".

Sir,—There are indications that a general amnesty is impending. We hear that a second Round Table Conference is likely, and is to be held shortly in India. I write to stress the importance of Mr. Wedgwood Benn attending this Conference. The possibility of his visiting India has been frequently hinted, and an early authoritative announcement will be warmly welcomed. Its desirability is obvious. No greater compliment can be paid to the Indian Princes and the other delegates who attended the London Conference in the teeth of opposition and at great personal sacrifice, than by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India attending the Conference here. Mr. Benn's unquestioned sincerity and his sympathy towards Indian aspirations befit him uniquely for the great role he will have to enact in India. Besides, the announcement of Mr. Benn's visit, would provide a strong rallying point for all those who desire an honourable settlement by constitutional methods. India needs Benn.

All eyes are now turned towards the Congress. What will be its response to the important decisions reached in London? Will Mr. Gandhi, from his pinnacle of greatness, not give a lead by making a gesture of goodwill on his part? The Congress has announced the basis of a truce. Is there any equity in a truce wherein one side is permitted to continue fighting, while the other is disarmed?

I ask, will Mr. Gandhi not acknowledge that India still needs England just as England needs India? Will he not admit that there are aspects of India's debt to England that cannot be reckoned in terms of pounds, shillings and pence alone? At this critical juncture I appeal to the highest in Mr. Gandhi—to that generosity of spirit which is peculiarly his own—to realise that an honourable understanding implies a true appreciation of facts.

When Mr. Gandhi meets those three doves of peace viz., Messrs. Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar, all India hopes that Mr. Gandhi's search "for avenues leading to an honourable peace", as he has put it, will end successfully. It is for Mr. Gandhi now to lead India to Peace—or to pieces.—Yours, etc.,

M. I. DAVID.

February 2.

A MISERLY POLICY.

INDUSTRY AND STATE

(By POLITICUS.)

Any Government worth the name would have taken the fullest advantage of the present Swadeshi enthusiasm in India, but then it would have had to be Swadeshi both in letter and spirit. Nobody can accuse our Government being Swadeshi, though a few Indians help to share its burden of responsibility. The intensive boycott of foreign goods should have given it the necessary impetus and opportunity to start new industries and help the dying ones. But it is doing neither and instead it has made picketing illegal and lathi charges are the order of the day. There is a Director of Industries, an Indian who knows his job, but his department is starved out of all proportions to the craze for economy obtaining in the administration. The Government has burnt its fingers very badly before because the all-knowing I.C.S., men had been heads of the Department of industry in Bombay Presidency. I do not want to refer to the enormous amounts spent on the deep-sea trawling experiments by Mr. R. D. Bell, when Mr. Chunilal Mehta was the Minister in charge, or the great achievements of the industrial chemist then. Those days are past and now there is a technician trained in England, who knows what he has got to do.

ILLUMINATING CONTRAST

While the Madras Government—Industrially Madras is one of the most backward provinces—spends Rs. 17,00,000 per year on this department, Punjab as much as Rs. 8,46,201, and Bengal Rs. 7,70,000, the Bombay Government's total investment on this is only Rs. 1,40,000, and if we include the amounts spent on technical education in this Presidency, the total outlay comes to only a couple of lakhs more. And let us remember that Bombay is far in advance of other provinces in point of industries built up with Indian money and brain. The cotton mill industry is the premier industry of India, which has been struggling for its existence all these years against the competition of Lancashire and barely survived in the process. Now the protection given to it, not by the Government but by the Congress, has made it possible for the Indian mill industry to boom again. The Government protection was made ineffectual by its outrageous ratio, which has spelt ruin to the whole country.

WHY THIS DIVISION?

The Director of Industries in a way, divides with the Director of Public Instruction his responsibility for the conduct of this purely technical department. While the later is responsible for the control of technical education in Bombay, the former has to do only with the industries. Again he has not to concern himself with boilers and smoke nuisance, for these departments are under the control of the Civilian Collector of Bombay. Heaven alone knows what knowledge a civilian has of these purely technical subjects! There can be no sane explanation for this division of responsibility. The Director of Industries is the one officer, of all persons, who knows the technical needs of the Presidency, and it is he who must direct technical education in consonance with the requirements of the country. What does the Director of Public Instruction know about this? When a specialist is appointed Director of Industries, he must be entrusted with everything pertaining to his department and he must be given ample funds to push forward the

(Continued on Page 5.)

PRINCES, PAUPERS AND THE PRESS

—:o:—

FACTORY GIRLS & OFFICE-BOYS SHALL HAVE THEIR NABOBS.

(By C. J.)

In a little, lively paper written with that penetrating, brilliant pen of his, Mr. G. K. Chesterton describes how the modern British Press with its North[illegible] culture honours and idolises Plutus. Wealth always brings [illegible]s circus train the flatterer, [illegible] self-respecting, dignified parasite, whatever precise form the fluctuation of his (or her) ancient trade may take in conformation with changing manners of society.

FLATTERY AS TRADE.

The Press has its 'mission' in the scheme of things which assigns (need I use the worn-out adjective?) legitimate place of respect to wealth or success (which is one and the same thing): and its poor minions must play their abject role and flirt as best they could with the gentle art of flattery. (For, flattery IS an art, in its best sense, and a noble one at that, although mill-chimneys and industrial slavery have tried, not unsuccessfully, to kill it.) Mr. Chesterton reminds us that millionaires who are perpetually reported in the popular Press have invariably a variety of smiles and always "quiet" hats and neck-ties. 'Quiet' is the word of flattery: and the poor reporter has to choose between it (or its numerous English synonyms) and, figuratively speaking, the freedom of the Thames Embankment. Sometimes he does it, too: the little Nabobs of the Press, those Bellocian gnomes and petty tyrants, see to that.

OFFICE BOYS' NABOBS.

And why do the Nabobs act as they do? Because, the populace wants it. The Demos wishes that the millionaire be mystified and painted in the blazing colours of its own respectability, the penny-newspaper-buying respectability of the factory-girls, sales-girls and sophisticated office-boys. What is more flattering to the possessor of the paltry penny than that the creature of fabulous wealth (it may be rubber, oil, chemicals or just ladies' underwear that makes the wealth) should wear a broad smile and the quietest hat you can fancy. The poor, Lord knows, want to be thrilled; they must feel the feeling of the Smilesian honest-but-poor: let the millionaire amass his wealth and sail away, if necessary, to the Hades, but he shall wear that quiet neck-tie or hat. The Press is truly democratic.....

GLORY THAT'S IND.

But the formula varies. If the native millionaire assumed simplicity and even 'neglige' of dress, the foreigners must produce the picturesque effect. The Nabob legend still stirs the office-boy's imagination. The Eastern potentate must produce his passport, duly endorsed and 'vise', by wearing his gaudy turban, his jewels, his mystic airs, his, in short, Oriental halo. Commoners may be forgiven much: much as the Anglo-Saxon natives may sniff contemptuously at it the lack of a well-kept beard, the 'flowing silken robe', the hundred per cent. 'intravert' manner of mystic look and dark, brilliant eyes, is condoned in a celebrity who is not your real Nabob of Ind. Many an Indian may pass unnoticed as a nonentity in the streets of London whether he looked a 'pucca' 'native' (nigger is the jargon) or a doubtful Dago. But the Nabob shall wear his robes and jewels: he shall produce the effect of a land of dark, 'zenana' love-intrigue, spices and honey. He shall move as a Nabob of popular imagination.

NABOBS AND NOBODIES.

And he does. Scandal may track his Nabob's step: or he may live the purist's life shunning, 'Hindu-fashion', wine, women and song. He may or may not figure in 'a love drama' which always ends in blackmail of a peculiarly blackguardly type. He may erect his princely 'shamiyana' in the heart of the Imperial city or do the continental centres of pleasure. But either you are a Nabob or you are a Nobody. The popular Press has recently had its debauch in Nabob-fancying and the poor hucksters who had to draw on their descriptive power in paying homage to the spectacular glories of the princes, princelings and their valets must have been exhausted in their nervous energy by the time the R. T. C. nominees bade good-bye to the hospitable shores of England.

PAUPERS.

Even the austere, squeamish 'Reuter' caught the general contagion: the highbrow had to squint and telegraph trivialities of the dining tables and hired hotel lounges. Mr. MacDonald's genial moments eclipsed his display of lyrical, statesmanly gifts. The expensive wines came before the committees and sub-committees. His Highland wit (I am referring to the Highlander-Rajput witticism) took precedence over his neo-Roman oratory. The Princes were there and the Press—and paupers, Indian paupers, as the galant "New Leader" hinted by publishing the figures of the budget-expenditure of a 'progressive' Indian State. The paupers who toiled under the Indian sun were there although the "loud and resounding metallic clang, which died away in a sighing made by many human voices" failed to reach the ear of the popular Press.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A True Prophet.

We are disposed to agree with Mr. MacDonald's prediction that the Conservatives would be unable to force an election during the current year. In the first place the Liberals will not go against the Government, since they get all the cringing servility that they want from the latter. They are in effect the party in power. The Conservatives themselves, in the second place, are not very keen on succeeding the Labour Party. They know in their heart of hearts that they cannot do much. Why should they not, then, let live a Ministry that does them no harm and is, moreover, willing to accept the odium of being an utter failure? Mr. MacDonald will most probably enjoy another year of ignominious glory.

Fair Field And No Favour!

New and attractive slogans are being invented by Europeans to maintain for ever the position that they achieved by exploiting—we use the word deliberately—a helpless country for over a century. Mr. F. Birley of Madras says, "We want a fair field and no favour. We want equality of rights as citizens of the British Empire." It is touching indeed that "Europeans" in India are now insisting on citizenship of the British Empire rather than of Britain. But more of it anon. When Mr. Birley and his countrymen talk of "fair field and no favour" they forget that the field of which they are in possession is the result of unfair favour. "Fair field" to our "Europeans" in India is the perpetuation of their economic domination in a country to which they refuse to belong. "Fair field" means in its implications just those opportunities to Indians in their own country that may be exercised strictly subject to the present position of "Europeans."

Their Modest Demands.

India cannot but be amazed at a theory of equality—special for this country—that condemns her future economic development to subservience to foreigners. "Fair field and no favour"! Will these citizens of the British Empire say what rights they enjoy in the Dominions of the British Empire? These Europeans by the way, while claiming "equality of rights as citizens of the British Empire," also on the other hand, ask "as individuals"—citizens of what?—for "that inalienable right of all persons to be tried and judged by their peers." Only those persons can reconcile the two statements, who can shamelessly cap their impudence with utter nonsense.

Foolish Intransigence.

Apropos of the behaviouur of the authorities on "Independence Day" in Calcutta and the protest of 35 M. L. A.'s we learn from an Anglo-Indian journal the terrible news that "they have merely been encouraging foolish intransigence." "We cannot," confesses the paper, "understand how their complaint against the authorities for taking necessary precautions for the preservation of order can in any way assist in the attainment of the desired object." The minor point as to why the Calcutta authorities decided to ban a celebration that was allowed almost everywhere else has been ignored. The journal "cannot understand" it too. Indeed it has yet to "understand" a good deal more than the attitude of the M. L. A.'s. And it has yet to understand what "foolish intransigence" is.

Local Self-Government!

Those who think that extraordinary powers vested in a non-Indian Governor or Governor-General are harmless as being meant to be used in very grave emergencies may well be referred to the conduct of the U. P. Government in dealing with the Hamirpur District Board. The Government is reported to have superseded the Board altogether for two years from March 1, 1931, on the ground among others, that the Education Committee "had recently abused its position by introducing political and subversive propaganda in the Board schools, the discipline in which had suffered severely in consequence." Knowing full well the nature of the present Provincial Governments we cannot help suspecting that the charges of "subversive" propaganda are much exaggerated if not frivolous. Why should it be presumed that the men on the spot in the Education Committee or the District Board are worse judges of school discipline than the distant prejudiced Government officials? And are there not less drastic methods of setting things right than superseding a Board altogether. Indeed it is Government that is guilty of "subversive" propaganda in this matter.

R. T. C. FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS.

Seventy Per Cent. Expenditure Will Remain Non-Votable.

NO ADVANCE ON PRESENT POSITION.

In the following statement, discussing, in detail, the financial safeguards envisaged in the new constitution in the British Premier's speech in his farewell address to the Round Table Conference, a distinguished Bombay economist points out how the present position, according to which power of the purse is denied to the Indian Legislature, in regard to the major items of public expenditure, will remain the same.

There is a good deal of misunderstanding about the exact nature and scope of the financial safeguards proposed at the Round Table Conference. To appreciate the real nature of the proposed constitution it is necessary to elicit and formulate the exact implications and bearings of these safeguards.

Before considering them I want to emphasize one cardinal point which is entirely overlooked in the discussions. The real object in demanding a new constitution is to get power to reduce taxation with a view to give relief to the masses and to divert a part of the present expenditure from the unproductive to the productive channels. Having regard to her national dividend and its distribution and the nature of State expenditure India is already overtaxed. It is admitted that the poverty of the people is appalling, that the standard of life of the masses is unspeakably low, that the majority of the people live in semi-starvation, that most of the indirect taxes are raised from the masses by substantially encroaching upon their abnormally low standard of life, that India's military expenditure is too heavy, that the Civil expenditure is out of proportion and that the expenditure on defence and general administration, interest and sinking fund charges swallow up nearly 80 per cent. of the Central revenues thus leaving very little for the nation-building or beneficent purposes. To-day, the Government of India is simply "carrying on" and is spending nearly 70 per cent. of her total revenues on the primary function of Government, such as defence and the maintenance of law and order. Even the Simon Commission records that "Her (India's) expenditure on social services such as education, health, sanitation, etc. is far behind Western Standards and indeed in many directions is almost non-existent." A Government exists not merely for the preservation of Law and Order but also for the promotion of the welfare of the people; hence what is demanded is an immediate partial reduction of taxation—either by abolishing or by reducing some of the indirect taxes with the object of giving some relief to the masses and also a diversion of a part of the present expenditure into the productive channels by curtailing the military and civil expenditure. It is admitted even by the Simon Commission that "An outstanding feature (in the financial situation) is the high proportion (62½ per cent.) which current expenditure on defence bears to the total expenditure of the Central Government—a higher proportion in fact than in any other country in the world' ..... The total (defence expenditure) is at present so large, 'both absolutely and in relation to the revenues of India,' as to be a dominating factor in the financial situation." ..... As to the cost of general administration, it is commonly said, and 'with justice, that the Indian Government is expensive' owing to the level of salaries in the upper grade of the Indian Services."

TWO-FOLD PROBLEM.

The two-fold problem of reduction of taxation and diversion of a part of the present expenditure affords a real and true test to decide whether the proposed new Constitution is an advance over the existing one. After all, a constitution is only a means to an end. If it is so hedged by safeguards, guarantees and reservations as not to allow any room to achieve this two-fold object, however refined it may be, it does not meet the demand of the people. Let us not forget that the real test of a Responsible Government is: whether the Legislature has an effective control over Finance. India does not want merely the trappings of a Dominion Constitution. She wants the substance of it and in demanding a substance of it she demands an effective control over Finance with a view to reduce the inequitous burden of taxation and to divert a part of the present expenditure to "beneficent" functions and also a power to utilize her dormant capital resources for the improvement and development of her material and human resources. Do the proposed financial safeguards leave room, other things being equal, to achieve these objects? Are the safeguards of a radically different nature from those contained in the present constitution?

NO POWER TO THE LEGISLATURE.

On a dispassionate and scientific analysis of these financial safeguards as they are envisaged in the report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and the statement of the Prime Minister, one finds that they will leave no power to the Legislature to achieve these objects; the driving forces behind the national movement.

We are told by those who have returned from the Round Table Conference that "everything is open, nothing is finally settled, even these financial safeguards are open to discussion and are a matter of details." It is a mistake to suppose that the question of formulating these safeguards is a matter of mere details. The financial safeguards, their nature and scope are clearly indicated, hence it is useless to delude oneself by a comforting thought that "everything is open for negotiation."

If these safeguards are for a transitional period and it is admitted that they are, the first question is: what is the duration of this period? Time is the very essence of the situation and the fixing of this transitional period is a condition precedent to the acceptance of the New Constitution.

POSITION TO-DAY.

To appreciate these safeguards it is necessary to state briefly the provisions of the present constitution. To-day nearly 80 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Government of India is non-votable. These items include interest and sinking fund charges on loans, expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by law, salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council and expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General-in-Council as (a) ecclesiastical, (b) political and (c) defence. Thus the debt charges, pensions and salaries of the civil servants of upper grades and the military expenditure all absorbing —nearly 75 per cent. of the total revenues are outside the control of the Legislature. Over the remaining 25 per cent. of the expenditure the Legislature has a control subject to the Governor-General's power of restoring any item rejected by the Legislature. As regards taxation, the Governor-General has the power of increasing any tax or imposing a new tax even if the Legislature is opposed to it by the exercise of his power of certification.

Referring to the proposed financial safeguards the Prime Minister stated, "As regards Finance, the transfer of financial responsibility must necessarily be subject to such conditions as will insure the fulfilment of the obligations incurred under the authority of the Secretary of State and the maintenance unimpaired of the financial stability and credit of India. The report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee indicates some ways of dealing with this subject including a Reserve Bank, the service of loans and Exchange policy, which will have to be provided for somehow, in the new constitution." Financial is described as a reserved subject. Says he, "Quite obviously, if they are reserved subjects like defence (and external relations) under the control of the Governor-General, the Governor-General must be secured any finance that is required for the exercise of his authority, as the custodian of those reserved subjects." So, under the new constitution, the expenditure on defence and on external relations (now known as political expenditure) will remain safeguarded, guaranteed or non-votable and will be entirely included in the consolidated fund charges. It is not known whether any discussion of this expenditure will be allowed. One does not know whether the amount of defence expenditure is to be guaranteed on the present basis (62½ per cent. of the total expenditure) or on a basis to be discussed and determined from year to year. If it is to be on the present basis, there is no room for diverting a part of this expenditure to "beneficent" or productive channels and much less for giving relief to the masses by reducing taxation. It is clear that in this matter there appears to be no advance on the present Constitution.

(To Be Continued).

What Mill-Made Khadi Means

—:o:—

DETRIMENTAL TO HAND-SPUN PRODUCT.

UTILITY OF EXHIBITIONS

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal in the course of his speech as President of the Exhibition Committee, of the Indian National Swadeshi Exhibition at Poona said:—

Our experience in India proves that politics and economics are so closely bound together that one invariably reacts on the other, and those who desire economic advancement cannot be indifferent to politics. Every time there has been a political upheaval in the country, it has left its indelible mark on the economic life of the people and has led to healty industrial growth. Our economic life has been suffering under the blight of foreign rule, which has consistently used its political power down to this day to strangle the industries whenever they are in conflict with its interests.

RESULT OF SWARAJ MOVEMENT.

It is the Swaraj movement which has given a great impetus and help to the mill industry and our mill-owners cannot be sufficiently thankful to it for the relief that it has brought to them. It is a matter for gratification that the commercial classes have come to realise that it is their duty as well as to do their best to win freedom for their country. While on this subject, I cannot but refer to an important aspect of this politico-economic movement: Mahatma Gandhi, the apostle of Indian Swaraj, wants Swaraj not only for the rich but also for the poorer masses of India; and he has formulated the Khadi programme for the economic improvement of the masses. But I am sorry to find that mills all over India have been manufacturing khadi to the serious detriment of the hand-spun product, thereby frusterating the object that the Mahatma had in view I am prepared to admit that some sections of the public do lack in the true appreciation of the principle behind the Khadi movement and purchase mill-made khadi. Let us hope that the mill-owners who are in a better position to understand the object of the movement, will not stand in the way of the hand-spinning industry by entering into competition with it, aspecially as mill-made Khadi is liable to be sold and purchased as hand-made Khadi.

UTILITY OF EXHIBITIONS.

I view with great satisfaction the very great prominence that has been given to Exhibitions in recent months in all parts of India, as one of the useful means of encouraging the arts, manufacturers and products and the industries of the country. We are aware that all provinces and even many districts in India have organised Swadeshi Exhibitions and thus brought together the manufacturer and the consumer and made each other acquainted with the wares of the one and the requirements of the other. It is thus that economic progress is helped and leads to the development of the varied resources of the country.

LONG-STAPLED COTTON.

There is one question which I notice is exercising the minds of some people to which I should like to refer here. The production of finer goods by Indian mills has led to the use of long-stapled cotton which has to be imported from Egypt, Africa or America, and it is assumed by some that this prejudices the cotton-grower in our country. The question whether it really prejudices him or not certainly deserves to be considered. The criterion is whether the imported cotton replaces Indian cotton, or it does not. In the former case it would certainly reduce the consumption of home-grown product; but if it does not displace Indian cotton and only serves another purpose, then its import is not disadvantageous to the grower of Indian cotton. Indian cotton is suitable for coarser goods and is, can be, used for coarser goods alone. If the Indian mills are to meet the demand for finer goods they must use long-stapled cotton which, if it were grown in the country, should come to be used first. But the best cotton that grows in the country is not capable of producing beyond 30s. warp. Finer goods used in India are largely imported and if they are to be replaced by goods made in India long-stapled Egyptian or African cotton has necessarily to be used. The one class of goods is different from the other and the cotton used in the one class cannot be used in the other. One is too expensive for the courser goods, and the other is of too short a staple for finer fabrics, and if both classes of goods are made in the country it is a national gain without any disadvantage to either.

TO PROTEST AGAINST ASSAULT ON WOMEN AT BORSAD.

Bombay Women's Public Meeting.

—:o:—

To protest against the police assault on the women of Borsad there will be a public meeting of the women of Bombay on Wednesday at 3 p.m. at Khatau Wadi, opposite Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi will preside on the occasion.

After the meeting there will be a procession which will go through the important parts of the city.

Lady Meherbai D. Tata
Lady Taragami C. Mehta
Lady Dhankaurbai P. Thakurdas.
Lady Krishnagauri C. Setalvad
Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas
Lady Abbas Ali Beg
Mrs. Tehmina Pallonji Joshi
Mrs. Annapurnabai G. Deshmukh
Mrs. Kshama Row
Mrs. Jaishree Raiji
Mrs. Shirin P. Jeejeebhoy
Mrs. Shanta Govindlal Shivlal
Mrs. Mansukh Manharlal Merchant
Mrs. Champavati Chottani
Mrs. Nargesh D. S. Captain
Mrs. Lilavati Banker
Mrs. Manekbai Ratansi Dharamsi.

WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST LATHI RAJ

Procession Followed By Police.

PICKETERS DISPERSED.

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

About 26 volunteers resumed picketing this evening in Godown Street, Ratan Bazar Road and Devarajamudali Street. Police arrived on the spot and dispersed them.

About fifty ladies including Mrs. Bashyam, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Hannen Angelo, Member of Municipal Corporation, and others took out a procession along China Bazar Road carrying national flags and posters as a protest against Police lathi charge. The procession marched through Godown Street and Kotwal Bazar and ended at Loane Square.

Two bus loads of Mabalar Special Police followed the procession. —A. P.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING AT DAKORE.

Satyagrahis Detained For Non-Payment

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, January 31.

The Congress Committee at Dakore has resolved to picket the liquor shop in that town. Picketing has begun from the 26th January. The Excise Inspector came in person to the shop and asked the volunteers to go away. When they refused, it is alleged, he gave slaps to two of the volunteers.

ALL FOR REVENUE.

Patel Ranchhodbhai Narenbhai of Ganu (Anand) was called by the Talati to pay land revenue in the early morning of the 25th January. On refusal to pay the sum it is alleged that he was detained in the office for 23 hours and released only the next day. During this time it is alleged Ranchhodbhai had to go without any food as the Talati only offered him un-cooked food, which the former refused to take.

VOLUNTEER BOUND BY ROPE.

A volunteer Chhotanbhai Patel who came from Matar to Vasana (Matar) on the 29th January was called by the officiating police patel of the village and immediately put under arrest. It was alleged that he was taken to Matar being bound by a rope.

Bhai Raojibhai, an eleven year old boy of Simbasi (Matar) was arrested from Tranja on the 26th January for erasing census numbers. He was taken to Matar for trial, but the Magistrate acquitted him and asked him to go away, but the boy replied "If you release me I may tell you I am going to do the same work which I left un-finished in Matar.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ARRESTS.

Sjts. Dalsukhbhai Mahijibhai and Baldhar Manilal were arrested at Umreth on the Independence Day under the Instigation ordinance. They were tried by the First Class Magistrate at Thasra. The first was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or in default one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment. The second was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's additional rigorous imprisonment.

Foreign cloth merchants of Umreth (Anand) had sealed their foreign cloth and given an undertaking not to sell it as a result of the picketing resorted to last month. But it was found, the merchants were not keeping their promises. The volunteers have again commenced picketing their shops.

DETAINED EVERY DAY.

It is reported that it has become a common practice with the police at Ganu (Anand) to detain every day some cultivators at the Chawra, in order to force them to pay land revenue. They are usually detained for the whole day and night and released next day.

Forfeiture Of Books

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMDABAD, Feb. 2.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the code of Cr. P. of 1898, the Hon. Agent to Governor General in States of Western India has declared every copy of books entitle "vir Vallabhbhai," "kranti" and "Amerikanu Swatantra Yuddha" to be forfeited to his Majesty. Published by Prasthan Karyalaya Ahmedabad, on the ground that the said books contain matter punishable under 123 A.

PRINCIPAL OR POLICEMAN?

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—Is it not a bit out of tune at the present moment for the Principal of the Elphinstone High School to have issued that circular letter to the parents and guardians of the pupils in his school—especially when Mahatmaji is set free and there is less likelihood of any more Hartals? I believe, there must have been nearly three dozen Hartals in his school, during the last seven or eight months, then why he did suddenly wake up now, is a riddle.

Before penalising the students and through them, their parents and guardians, does he realise their responsibilities? The world famous Azad Maidan is just opposite the Elphinstone High School and has been the storm centre of Bombay's political activity and the police lathi raj. All the approaches to the school—especially Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, Girgaum Road and Bori Bunder, constituted a dangerous road, especially when the police had had their Gala Day with a "carte blanche" to hit anybody, anywhere they liked. They not only belaboured people indiscriminately on the road but entered even private houses and have beaten all and sundry. Under these circumstances, would it be fair to expect young and innocent children to attend their schools? Can any sensible parent or guardian send his ward to school on such a day, with the possibility that the boy will either return home with his head and bones broken or that he may be lying in one of the hospitals, or for that matter he may be lying on one of the roads, badly battered?

Moreover with a complete hartal in the city all trams, trains, hack Victorias and even taxis cease plying, then how are these youngsters expected to go to school when they are staying at some distance? The few trams, etc., that are plying sometimes, have been pelted with stones, and passengers molested. Will the Principal send his own son to school under such circumstances? Is he willing to take the responsibility or has he got the power to issue "safe conduct" passes, which will protect the children from Lathi Raj or Goonda Raj? Will he give such a guarantee?

I hope, therefore, better sense will prevail and he won't take any hasty or unwise steps.—Yours, etc.,

A PARENT.

Girgaum, February 2.

POONA FOREIGN CLOTH TO BE SEALED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Negotiations between Swadeshi Sabha and Merchants' Association, Poona have been successful. The cloth merchants have agreed to seal all British cloth in their stock at present until the Diwali, and keep other foreign cloth separately and labled for customers' information.

They also agreed not to import until Diwali any foreign cloth and cloth produced in mills boycotted by the Congress. A vigilance committe of four, representing the Sabha and merchants is elected.

Picketing might perhaps be started against shops belonging to the remaining few foreign cloth merchants, who totally disregard the agreement already arrived at.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Lucnow Meeting's Strong Protest.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

A large and representative meeting of citizens of Lucknow was held last evening in Aminuddowla Park to protest against the alleged harsh and inhuman treatment meted out to 'C' class political prisoners in Lucknow Camp Jail since its opening about three weeks ago. It was presided over by Babu Hari Kishan Dhon and addressed by him as well as Mrs. Buxi and Mrs. Premchand and Rajguru Rama Shankar Guleri, Municipal Commissioner and Messrs. Andrews, Dube, Haman among others.

Strong feeling was expressed against Jail authorities' various alleged acts of omission and commission viz., straping prisoners on two different days, keeping them in fetters and cells for weeks, depriving them of due interviews, menial labour including grinding of mills, usual abuse and beating. It was also alleged that heads and arms of prisoners were broken and one prisoner at least was given 30 stripes.

A resolution proposed by Said Rajguru, especially condemning the Jail authorities was also passed.

MARATHI MUSIC

—:o:—

New H. M. V. Records.

In the bunch of eleven new records that have recently been released by His Master's Voice Record Company, there are four in Marathi which form part of an important contribution towards the collection of Marathi music in Record form. The contributors to this stock are Master Dinanath, Mr. Krishnarao Shende, Master Shantaram, Master Ganpat Mohite, Mr. V. D. Pandit, Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas, Prof. Shankar Rao Vyas, Prof. Rambhau Astekar, Prof. Deodhar and Bai Sundra Bai. Each one of these artists has something distinct to contribute to Indian music and as such deserves attention by all lovers of music.

Master Dinanath (P. 13442) gives us two songs from the Marathi play "Manapman". In "Shoora Me Vandile" he reveals a powerful voice deserving appreciation. Master Dinanath is followed by Mr. Shende (P 13443.) He has recorded two songs and his "Jay Jaywanti" sung with a beautiful voice ought to be well received. Master Shantaram (P. 13444) has given us a good rendering of "Yaman" in two songs.

Being quite a new artist, Master Ganpat Mohite ought to be a little careful to see that he overcomes the practice of frequent mixing up ragas of quite opposite character. He has (P. 13445) offered us two songs from "Vedyacha Bazar" in a voice of big volume.

In the present contribution the imitation of a beggar woman by Mr. V. D. Pandit assists to fill up the scarcity of humorous songs in Marathi. His record (P. 13446) is an assertion of the feeling that if properly rendered and keenly observed there is ample material for humour in our every day life.

From the role of a beggar woman, Mr. Pandit masked himself as a village woman to entertain us in yet another record of folk songs sung generally in villages while grinding flour in the early hours of the morning. We hope the contribution of Mr. Pandit will not conclude with these two records but the Gramaphone company will induce him to add more of his stock to their popular records.

Prof. Nadayan Rao Vyas, the popular figure on the Maratha operatic stage and his brother Mr. Shankar Rao, have contributed two songs (P. 13447) and (P. 13448). The professor has added one more record to his credit though with a different theme. This time it is a combination of eight ragas in a distinctly separate form. It is an uncommon contribution since it is rather difficult to render it so successfully. He has divided the eight ragas in two parts with great skill and we wish the Company will persuade other reputed musicians to record such rare compositions. The junior Vyas is now on the record for the first time and as a stranger to the record music he has not sufficiently grasped the limitations of time. He would have done well if he had confined himself less to repetitions of "Asthai" and "Antaras". The attempt, otherwise, is worth encouraging.

Prof. Rambau Astekar, unlike Shanker Rao Vyas, seems to have grasped the time limit and his "Adana" in (P. 13449) is worth preserving with the famous records of Master Krishna and Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas. He is followed by Prof. Deodhar, who gives us two songs (P. 17570,) one of which is a rare raag Savan. The lines which the learned Principal has adopted distinctly differ from those of the other artists. He develops the raag gradually thus creating complete atmosphere of the raag. The tanas which are usually found overcrowded are here used proportionately to the time and to the emotional side of the song. As regards his Indian Orchestra (P 17570,) it has won appreciation from numerous quarters. The series conclude with Bai Sundra Bai's two songs, one of which is a bhajan and the other is a Kalingada. The record (P 13451) is bound to become popular as Sundra Bai has already acquired a great reputation which she retains worthily in the present effort.

STOP PRESS.

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS TO APPEAL TO INDIAN MASSES!

RUGBY, February 2.

It is understood that the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference have arranged to issue a manifesto to the Indian people pointing out the results of the Conference. Many of the delegates will reach Bombay on Friday.—B. O. W.

SUBHAS BOSE'S SENTENCE TO BE REVIEWED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

On a petition filed by Mr. Ramendranath Ray, Advocate, Mr. Justice Lort Williams and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose issued a rule to-day calling upon tht Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction of, and sentence passed upon Sjt. Subhts Chandra Bose on a charge of rioting should not be set aside. February 4 was fixed as the date of hearing.

Mr. Ray stated that he was a friend of Mr. Bose, who was the Mayor of Calcutta, and he was thus interested in the latter. Writ of 'Habeas Corpus' calling upon the Superintendent of Alipore Central Jail to produce the body of Mr. Subhas Bose on the ground that he has been illyegally detained was direited by the Court to be kept on record.

JAIL FOR CALCUTTA EDITORS.

Sjt. Bankim Chandra Sen, Editor of "Ananda Bazar Patrika", a Bengali Daily, which had suspended publication during the earlier days of the Press Ordinance buut which is now appearing and Sjt. Ramshanker Tripathy, Editor of the Hindi Daily "Lokamanya" were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of sedition. Sjt. Tripathy was awarded additional three months on a charge of abetment of violation of the Salt Laws.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK.

—:o:—

Beginning Of No-Tax Capaign.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The No-tax campaign has commenced in the Ankola Taluk of the Karwar District according to the Congress mandate. Wall-Posters have been pasted at Ankola, and villages in the Ankola-Taluka by the Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal asking the peasants not to pay this year's land revenue, the collection of which commences on the 5th instant. The no-tax propaganda, I understand, was carried on vigorously in the taluka for the last two months. The peasants have resolved to tread in the foot steps of Bardoli except for the migration, which the Ankola peasants need not do in view of the jungle villages in which they live being not easily accessible to the police. They are determined not to pay the taxes and are prepared to allow their property being attached for its recovery.

The Headmaster of the Edward High School--an aided School--in Ankola, it is reported, has been asked by the Director of Public Instruction to report the Satyagraha activities to the authorities every week.

SCENT KING PARALYSES PARIS PRESS

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But Rebuts At Last Movement

PARIS, Jan. 7.

By a last-minute surrender to the demands of the richest man in France, the leading daily newspaper of Paris have escaped being closed down, M. Francois Coty, the multi-millionaire Prince of Perfumers, is the man who was on the point of paralysing the Press world of the French capital.

After a four years' feud between himself and all the most powerful journals and distribution and advertisement agents. M. Coty, with the courts behind him had organised a scheme which empowered him to:

Seize the offices of his rivals, including machines, stocks of papers, etc.

Stop the distribution of all publications printed in Paris, and

Cut off a vast percentage of French advertising at home and abroad.

I am able to-day to tell the story of the feud and of the plans which gained the day for the perfume magnate.

About four years ago M. Cotty, proprietor of "Figaro," which at 30 centimes, is the dearest morning journal in Paris, determined to produce the cheapest.

The appearance of the "Ami du Peuple," at 10 centimes, caused a sensation. Soon it had an evening edition as well, and before long it could boast the second biggest circulation in France.

M. Coty immediately found himself and his enterprise at war with powerful rivals. They regarded his cheap newspapers as "disloyal competition," seeing that no other newspapers are sold for less than 25 centimes.

First victories in the battle went to M. Coty's well-armed foes. His new journal was boycotted; no street kiosk or news agent dared sell it, the all powerful distribution agency would not touch it; the greatest firm of advertising agents refused to handle its publicity. Everything possible was done to kill the newcomer.

But M. Coty does not come from Napoleon's fragrant isle for nothing.

IN THE COURTS

At a cost, it is said of nearly £500,000 he set up his own distribution and advertising agencies and then carried the fight into the courts.

In the spring of last year he defeated his rivals. They were condemned by the Court of Appeal to pay.

1. £10,000 damages.
2. A sum to be fixed by law to compensate for the damage done to the "Ami du Peuple" subsequent to the date of the judgment appealed against.
3. £1,600 down on account of the sum due under item 2.

M. Coty's great triumph, of course, was item No. 2. It meant that until his foes agreed to the victor's terms the damages under this heading would mount every day.

Months passed. The other side gave no sign, and the boycott continued in all its severity, M. Coty waited. And while he waited, the Scent King was busy estimating the damage. Reduced sales and advertisements were adding millions of francs to the bill, and a little while ago, when the total was approaching £2,000,000, he acted.

He informed the Government of his intention to seize the other newspapers.

The Government was alarmed. It suggested to M. Coty that M. Poincare should act as arbitrator. But he declared that the time for arbitration had gone. He demanded complete surrender: otherwise, he would proceed immediately to seize about 36 newspaper offices.

A number of journals wanted to defy the Scent King, but at the last minute, M. Loucheur, one of the biggest of French newspaper proprietors, made them see reason and they went to M. Coty and announced the capitualation.

The ban on the "Ami du Peuple" would be withdrawn at once, and its publicity and distribution would be handled as that of all other papers. M. Coty would even be allowed to retain his own distribution and publicity agencies.

It was a great victory for the perfume magnate—so great that his rivals mentioned the question of the 200 odd million francs of damages he could afford to be magnanimous.

"As for money," he said in effect "I don't want it all. Let us make it ten millions three millions down and the rest, say in four years."

Half-an-hour later M. Coty had sent a subscription of £25,000 to the Journalists' Pension Fund.

THE U. S. A. IN 1930

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Most Desperate Winter For A Generation.

FJ Nineteen-thirty has been the saddest year for the Americans since 1918. Everyone, except a little handful processional economists, who somehow never manage to get their voices heard amid the general hullabaloo, expected that by this autumn the return to prosperity would have begun. On the contrary, wholesale price-lists sagged lower than ever in October and November, and at the beginning of December it could only be said of the situation as a whole that, if it was no worse, it was also no better.

The fact was doubly disconcerting because of the fools' paradise in which we can now see that the country had been living for several years before the stock market crash of October 1929. Businessmen used to announce boldly that the old economic law of the business cycle had been "repealed." We had entered a new economic era, wherein mass production and higher wages would reinforce one another while the country went on to ever higher levels of material prosperity. It was assumed that the United States would lead this movement, but that the rest of the world would also participate as soon as the leaders in other countries became "sensible enough to endorse American doctrines."

It is almost impossible to realise how completely this philosophy has disappeared. To-day the average American is thinking in terms of a world-wide overproduction of all sorts of goods and particularly of basic agricultural products, for which he sees no remedy in sight.

It should be admitted frankly that fear of the success of the Russian economic system is an important factor in the present American psychology. While the business leaders in their public utterances still profess themselves contemptuous of the Communists and their policies, there is no denying that they are greatly impressed with the progress of the Five-year Plan. Just now the American press is being flooded with articles descriptive of the Russian position, and books about the land of the Soviets are eagerly read. There is much public discussion of the U. S. S. R. as a factor in international trade, on a general assumption that Russia can and will undersell everybody else in the world's markets. Repeated efforts have been made during the year by the United States Treasury Department to enforce embargoes against Russian exports to the United States. Heretofore, these efforts have been thwarted through the influence both of importers of these goods and of American manufacturers whose business with Rissia is now being conducted on a scale of £30,000,000 per annum; but it is by no means certain that political policy plus anti-Communist hysteria will not operate to shut the door against Russian goods.

DEPRESSION

As a result of the depression, the United States is beginning the most desperate winter in at least a generation. There are 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 men unemployed, many of whom have several dependents, and since in many cases the unemployment has now lasted a year, their savings have been exhausted. It is true that the savings banks report large deposits, but this is not the money of the poor; it is the investment funds of the rich, who are afraid to buy industrial securities.) In every city there are bread lines, emergency committees for the relief of unemployment, and the like. Well over £100,000,000 will be spent this winter on charity and despite the fact that America has no unemployment insurance and is theoretically opposed to Government "paternalism" four-fifths of this sum will come out of taxes and be spent by municipal or State authorities.

The most significant political incident of the year was, of course the crushing defeat administered to the Republicans in the Congressional election in November. For this, hard times are primarily responsible, with hostility to Prohibition as a secondary cause. A third factor is the great decline in the personal popularity of Mr. Hoover, who in 1920 was the country's greatest idol. in 1928 when he was elected, was still almost universally admired and respected, but is to-day under a cloud because of what many people regard as vacillation, timidity, lack of flexibitlity of mind, and too great subservience to the forces of entrenched wealth.

The industrial depression has found its reflection in every phase of the country's social life. The production of new cars has been halved. Publishers have been hard hit, and the theatre has been equally depressed, with Mr. Mare Conelly's "The Green Pastures" as the only significant new succeeded. As for the motion pictures, they are almost prostrate. Silent films have nearly disappeared, though some observers believe that a revival is on the cards. Talking pictures involve ruinous expense in preparing multi-lingual versions, and British films are beginning to be a serious competitor in the English-speaking countries.

GANGSTERS RULE

The inhabitants of New York and Chicago have had an even more melancholy year than most other Americans, owing to the series of scandals revealed in both cities. These scandals have taken a familiar form: widespread corruption among city officials, the purchase of judgeships, wholesale bribery, gangster domination, and racketeering. The chief source of wealth for the underworld is, however, not blackmailing of business men but bootlegging, gambling the sale of habit-forming drugs, and prostitution. In recent weeks, I have travelled more than 7,000 miles, observing conditions in many parts of the country, and the universal testimony of responsible observers is that in most cities the Prohibition Law is less and less enforced. At the same time, the rigidity of the American constitutional system is such that there is hardly any hope of repealing the fundamental law. Any eleven States can block the repeal indefinitely, and there are more than that number in the West, predominantly agrarian, where a majority of the citizens still, in the American phrase, "vote Dry and drink Wet." The utmost that realistic Americans expect is a slight and wholly hypocritical revision of the Volstead Law (Enforcing Act) whereby beer and wine of a low alcoholic content will be legalised under the fiction that they are not intoxicating. Meanwhile, the country will continue to buy from boot-leggers whisky and gin 90 per cent of which is not smuggled across the borders but manufactured from various dubious materials within twenty miles of the point where it is consumed.—Manchester Guardian.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON INDIA

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Masses Disappointed.

Mr. A. Subbarao writes:—

The statement made by the Premier on India at the Final Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference has been hailed with supreme satisfaction by certain sections in this country but so far as the masses, who constitute 80 per cent. of the population of the country, are concerned there is every room for great disappointment. The Premier while extolling the R.T.C. on its work reviewed its work from the beginning to the end in various important fields and finally declared that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to recognise the right of Indians for self-Government and that the Government would accept the recommendations of the R.T.C. to concede Indians Self-Government on the lines greed at the R.T.C, with necessary safeguards. Without going into the details of the nature of the constitution that has been formulated, it is necessary to examine whether Self-Government in the real sense, i.e. a Government responsible to the people, has been conceded at all. The fact that there will be an executive responsible to the elected legislature cannot solve the problem until the question of franchise is settled.

The most disappointing form of the present recommendations of the R.T.C, is the limitation of the present franchise to 25 per cent of the adult population. The idea of Self-Government where the 75 per cent of the Indian people have been denied of the ballot is an anamoly and opposed to the democratic canons. The idea of Federation that has evolved may be regarded as satisfactory by the princes and middle class politicians but so far as labour and peasantry are concerned the results are calamitous and only perpetuate exploitation of the masses by the capitalists and Landlords. Another feature of this Federation is that it is of no use to the workers, if Labour Legislation is not a federal subject. The attitude of the princes so far, towards Labour Legislation is so hostile that the same attitude is bound to echo in the proposed Federation thus making Labour Legislation most difficult even in British India. An evidence of this is that so far only British India could ratify Conventions of International Labour Conference. None of the princes have come forward with a desire to ratify them. This fact is admitted no less than by the Labour Delegates themselves to the R.T.C. The only Constitution that is acceptable is that which can satisfy the great mass of the working people in both towns and country and that which can give them a voice in the Government of the country.

A MISERLY POLICY

(Continued From Page 6.)

industries of this Presidency. But he is denied that chance.

STARVING TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Even the amounts spent in Bombay on technical education are poor, and they do not amount to more than a couple of lakhs, as far as the Government is concerned. An Indian Director is now in charge of Industries, but his advent has not at all improved matters though it is a transferred subject. Until a couple of ears ago the Industries Department, except for a short period, was in the care of a Civilian who knew nothing about it, and he must have been a sort of glorified head clerk writing letters. There is a movement in the University, by an enthusiastic gentleman to create a technological college in this Presidency, and I am sure the rich mill-owners of Bombay will surely help it, if an appeal is made to them, but the University has been shelving the question from time to time, because all the money it can spare it wants to spend on purely literary education to manufacture more clerks by the thousand, instead of industrial engineers who can help build the industries of this country and thus make it self-supporting to some extent. There is the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, to which students come flocking from all over the country, but which has not the necessary room for them all. And even here only a comparatively elementary knowledge is imparted to the students, and they have to go to foreign countries to specialise. Is it not mere commonsense that at this time, we should have a vigorous and courageous industrial policy in India, so that India could supply some of her wants at least? Frankly, the Government does not want to do anything to help the boycott movement which is helping Swadeshi most materially, though indirectly.

WHAT OTHER GOVERNMENTS DO?

Only a government can help a country's industries to be built up, for without state protection it is impossible to do anything. That help may be in the shape of high tariffs, bounties, or other concession in the form of cheap raw material, cheap transport, and free technical advice. Even in industrially advanced countries like the United States of America, England, Germany and France, industries are adequately protected against foreign competition. England which is wedded to Free Trade, when it suits its convenience, has got a Safeguarding Act and during and after the war it has helped to build up large colour factories by subscribing liberally towards the capital and by giving them the necessary amount of protection. It has helped other industries similarly.

America the foremost industrial country has got a huge tariff wall to protect its industries against foreign competition; Germany, France and many other European countries are openly and shamelessly protecting their industries and often times giving bounties. India which is an agricultural country, owing to its being under an alien government,—since her many industries have been systematically killed or allowed to go under a furious foreign competition,—has been kept backward from the industrial point of view, and her enormous population is on the verge of chronic starvation. A country which has to depend on agriculture alone has to suffer, and we are suffering. There is no doubt about that. There are over seven lakhs of villages in India and the villagers, who are perpetually on the border line of starvation, have nothing to fall back upon when the season fails.

POSITION IN INDIA

Even in the best of times they want a subsidiary industry, to employ their idle hours, to earn a little money to supplement their meagre incomes. They are denied this opportunity, and the Government has been apathetic to their fate. There are enormous masses of people who could be usefully employed, for they are anxious to employ themselves in remunerative works, both for their own good and for the good of the country. Mahatma Gandhi's present campaign is more directed towards saving these dying masses than anything else. I shall refer to them presently.

But if an industry is started in this country it has to brave keen foreign competition with enormous capital behind in addition to State help, and get killed after a bootless struggle for existence. Only protection can save young industries. I do not at all want a Chinese Wall of tariffs, as in the United States of America, though the States are at the zenith of their prosperity, and in spite of the present depression are still in a position to capture the world markets. I know that there are some Liberals in this country who are wedded to Cobdenism, pure and simple. It has been a fetish and dogma with them, and they cannot be cured of this mental defect. But a discriminating protection is needed and the Tariff Board is doing something towards that end. But that is not enough. A great deal more has to be done, and only a national government broad-based on the consent and good-will of the people can achieve that. Its one aim must be to encourage its nationals.

PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM

—:o:—

Report For 1929.

The following are extracts from the Report of the Pechey Phipson Sanitarium Committee, submitted to the members together with statements of account for the year 1929:—

During the year the Sanitarium has been used by 94 families consisting of 500 persons (not including servants).

The numbers were composed as follows:—

38 European and Anglo-Indian families consisting of 215 persons, 28 Hindoo families consisting of 132 persons; 19 Goan, East Indian and Mangalorean families consisting of 102 persons; 7 Parsee families consisting of 35 persons; and 2 Jew (Beni Israelite) and Mahomedan families consisting of 16 persons.

SINGLE WOMEN'S HOSTEL.

This Hostel, which accommodates 6 single women was taken advantage of by 20 persons during the year This hostel is intended for those single women who do not wish to take a cottage and arrange for their own food. Mrs. Fern is acting as the Matron-Incharge.

There has again been a decrease in the number of subscribers during the year, viz., 103 subscribers as against 107 for last year.

NEW COTTAGE.

An important event in the past year has been the building of a New Cottage for Vegetarian Hindoos. The cost of it, viz., 8,500 has been defrayed by Mr. Bhimji Kara out of the estate of the late Jutha Hansraj and it has been built on a portion of the plot donated by Mr. Samaldas Purbhoodas.

The donations received this year amounted to Rs. 2,655 and the annual grants-in-aid received this year were the same as in the past, viz:—

The Government of Bombay Rs. 500; the Bombay Port Trust Rs. 500; the G. I. P. Railway Rs. 200. and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Rs. 150. Total Rs. 1,350.

FINANCE.

The income and expenditure statements of the Building and General Funds are printed on pages 10 and 11.

The cash balance in hand on 1st January, 1929 in the General Fund was Rs. 703/4/2. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 10,151/5/6. This includes the special donation from the N. M. Wadia Charity Trust and the rent of Dasak Bungalow. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,338-3-3 and after investing Rs. 775 in Securities the account closed with a credit balance of Rs. 1,741-6-5. There has been a drop this year in service fees of Rs. 560 and in annual membership subscription of Rs. 150.

HISTORY OF SANITARIUM.

The Sanitarium was founded by the late Mrs. Pechey Phipson, M. D., in 1891, with the object of providing accommodation on the healthy plains of the Deccan for poor women and children of all races who are in need of a change of climate from Bombay, but whose circumstances do not permit of their taking a house or living at a Dak Bungalow or at an Hotel.

Besides the two bungalows (which from the Dasak Bungalow) given by Mr. H. M. Phipson to the Sanitarium in 1925, the Sanitarium consists at present of twenty-two cottages, each of which stands in a separate compound. The cottages are furnished in a simple manner and are let free of rent to eligible applicants for periods not exceeding one month, but a charge of Rs. 25 is made for Ramosee, Beestie and Halalcore services to occupants of the larger cottages, and Rs. 15 to those of the smaller cottages.

Nine of these cottages are available for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, three for Parsees, five for Hindoos, and three for other races. One cottage is used as the Single Women's Hostel and one for the Superintendent's house. The cottages are for family use. The hostel is for unattached women. There are six bed-rooms in the Hostel and a good dining-room and sitting-room. Inmates are looked after personally by Mrs. Fern, the Lady Superintendent.

The charges in the Hostel are: (1) For use of rooms, etc., including all charges for water, lighting management but not dhobi—Rs. 12 per month or Rs. 4 per week or part of a week; and (2) Boarding charges Rs. 2 per day.

A Library and Recreation Room and a Badminton Shed as also a Tennis-court are provided for the use of visitors. A Dairy is maintained on the premises to provide pure and fresh milk for these residing at the Sanitarium and a Bakery and Butcher's Shop is also provided.

TIENTSIN IN FESTIVE MOOD

—:o:—

Belgians End Concession;

PEIPING, Jan. 15.—China made a further important step Thursday toward recovering her sovereign rights when the Belgian concession at Tientsin was formally ended, being taken over by the municipality. The entire city cade a holiday of the occasion.

Baron Dewarzee, who arrived from Peiping to hand over the concession formally, was stricken with illness, being unable to leave his hotel and hence Consul general Snyers assumed that duty. Baron Dewarzee was also unable to attend the elaborate banquet tonight which was largely attended. At this affair, Foreign Minister Wang made an address, the tenor of which was that the rendition was merely a step toward China's recovery of her own soil and also toward the abolition of extraterritoriality throughout the nation, for which plans are now well under way.

OTHERS HOLD CONCESSIONS.

Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan retain concessions at Tientsin, but these, as at Shanghai and elsewhere, are under the general plan of recovery.

Although nothing official is announced, tentative plans of Tientsin authorities involve a radical change in shipping arrangements, including a bridge connecting the former German and Belgian concessions, the building of wharves and warehouses over 130,000 feet of frontage on the river, with railway trackage to accommodate it.

Such a radical plan will, perhaps, seriously affect the British and French Bunds above the proposed bridge which have been highly developed commercially.—"Chicago Daily Tribune".

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 2	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	5	3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	5	3
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	7	0
Silver, Ready	40	15	9
Silver, 1st Settlement	40	8	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	39	5	0

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2			
Wheat May	4	1	0
Linseed May	6	9	3
Castorseed	6	9	0
Cottonseed	2	3	0
Groundnuts	5	7	0
Teelseed	8	10	0
Rapeseed	4	12	0
Mowraseed	5	6	0
Myrabolams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	10	8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 31-1-31 1930-31 7398000, 1929-30 7386000.

Receipts Yesterday 31-1-31 1930-31 20000, 1929-30 13000.

Exports to date 31-1-31 1930-31 4486000, 1929-30 4980000.

Stock at Ports 30-1-31 1930-31 4080000, 1929-30 2423000.

Stock Interior Towns 30-1-31 1930-31 1658000, 1929-30 1403000.

Stock Liverpool 30-1-31 1930-31 1072000, 1929-30 986000.

Visible Supply 30-1-31 1930-31 7965000, 1929-30 6223000.

Quantity in Sight 30-1-31 1930-31 10928000, 1929-30 11881000.

Quantity out of Sight 30-1-31 1930-31 6053000, 1929-30 7763000.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

In full-pressed Bales—

Since 1st September.	31-1-31	This year.
Khandesh	6,039	202,139
Central India	5,484	185,713
Barsi & Nagar	1,234	107,972
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,504	43,027
Berar	5,818	320,383
Central Provinces	3,255	181,607
Total Oomras	23,334	1,045,240
Dholera	2,780	63,461
N.-W. Provinces	...	84,016
Rajputana	398	18,744
Sind-Punjab	88	76,849
Broach	334	7,965
Coompta & Dharwar	105	16,736
Westerns-Northerns	...	8,345
Cocanada	...	10
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	13,399
Persian	...	115
American	8,667	27,030
Egyptian and African	781	92,619
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	124
Total	36,507	1,454,319

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.—

1st Sept. to 29th Jan.	31-1-31	This year.
Europe	4,917	224,201
Japan & China	13,005	761,289
Coast Ports	...	7,452
Up-Country by Rail	...	59,562
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	25,293
Total	17,922	1,077,806

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 2.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 23/32.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 mid. Feby.

Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Feby.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 Feby.

Bank Buying D D 1/5 13/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 February.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 29/32 March.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 279 1/4.

Banks Selling T T 278 3/4

Banks Buying T T 277 3/4

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 914.

Banks Buying D D 922.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 137 1/2.

Banks Buying 60 Days 135.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank Selling D D 87 1/4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 156 7/8.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 89 3/8.

CROSS RATE.

New York—London 4.85 21/32 31st ulto.

Shanghai—London 1/3 5/16 2nd inst.

Japan—London 2/0 13/32 31st ulto.

London—Paris 123.90 31st ulto.

London—Belgium 34.83 31st ulto.

London—Switzerland 25.13 31st ulto.

London—Italy 92.75 31st ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 1/2 30th ulto, £4-4-11 1/2 31st ulto.

Silver London Ready 13 9/16 30th ulto. 13 3/8 31st ulto.

Silver London Forward 13 3/8 30th ulto. 13 1/4 31st ulto.

Silver New York Ready 29 30th ulto. 28 7/8 31st ulto.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 21/32 per cent. 30th ulto. 2 15/32 per cent. 31st ulto.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 21/32 per cent. 30th ulto. 2 21/32 per cent. 31st ulto.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

Money:—

Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.

3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent.

6 Mos 5 per cent.

12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

American Cross Rate dol. 4.85 21/32.

Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 123.90.

Rs. 62.12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Feb. 2.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 94/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. Rs. 94/7.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-8.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/7

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 99/15.

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/8

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 83/14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-4.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-4.

Forward Rates.—17th February settlement. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/10/0 6 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100/6 0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Feb. 2.

3 Months Discounts 2 15/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 21/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent

Call Money 5 1/4 per cent.

One month 4 1/2 per cent.

Three months 5 per cent.

Six months 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Easier.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Feb.	134.90
Mar.	126.10
Aug.	125.30

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A GOOD WATCH for
Rs.10

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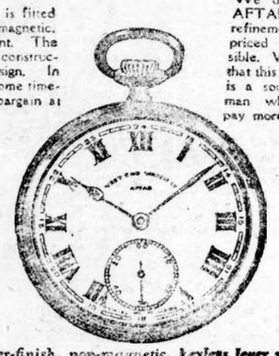

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The Riddle Of Egypt.

J. A. SPENDER DISCUSSES PRESENT DEGENERATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Certainly the Egyptian question is not settled. I return to Cairo after five years and find it in a grey mist through which the sun barely struggles for a few minutes each day. This accords with its mood and the state of its politics. Everyone seems to be peering and groping. No one can tell you what will happen a few months or even a few weeks hence.

The economic depression matches the political. The period of fabulous fortune which I witnessed eleven years ago has passed, leaving the rich with vast houses and reduced incomes and the peasant scraping a bare living, as in the old days. The hotels are half empty, and the Americans are staying at home.

When the sun shines again the mood may change, but to-day Egypt feels itself under a cloud, writes J. A. Spender in the "News Chronicle."

THE DOWNFALL OF NAHAS PASHA.

Let me pick up the threads of Egyptian history from the moment, last summer, when Nahas Pasha, the Nationalist Prime Minister, departed from England having refused to sign what all Englishmen and most Egyptians regarded as a generous and satisfactory Treaty of Settlement between the two countries.

Nahas came back to Egypt very uncertain of his own position which he now sought to retrieve by a bold stroke in the internal politics of the country. He passed through Parliament and presented to the King for signature a law imposing severe penalties on Ministers or others who violated the Constitution and greatly curtailing the powers which the King himself had claimed to exercise.

The Constitution had been twice suspended and the country governed for considerable periods without Parliament during the eight years since it had obtained its independence: and the Nationalist leader said not without reason that he must have guarantees against a repetition of these strokes before he went on.

It was a bold move for a man strong enough to carry it through but Nahas as it turned out had greatly overrated his own position and when the King retaliated by dismissing him dissolving Parliament and setting up a third dictatorship he could do nothing but accept his dismissal and walk away.

Upon this his party (the Wafd) fell into a state of confusion and recrimination from which it has not yet recovered.

Too late it realises that it has acted with extreme folly first in rejecting the Treaty for the shade of a shadow of difference which no one understands and then in choosing the moment after its rejection to challenge the King.

I have been asked a dozen times since I came here whether I can suggest any way of retrieving this position and I have been obliged to say that when opportunities are deliberately thrown away they are not easily recovered.

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

The upshot is that Egypt is now governed by the King and his chosen instrument. Sidky Pasha an able if rather ruthless politician who has improved the occasion to devise a new Constitution and an Electoral Law to match both being designed to increase the power of the King and the Executive and correspondingly to diminish the power of Parliament and people.

I have seen learned disquisitions to prove that the Constitution is the last word of democratic wisdom and experience but this need not be taken seriously. The intention is to disarm the Parliament and the politicians and if the King and Sidky have their way there is no doubt as to the result.

The Constitution is to be brought into being by Royal decree and Sidky announces his intentions of holding elections under the new Electoral Law which his opponents believe will be manipulated to their undoing.

OUR POSITION.

What is our position in all this? For the present we can do nothing but say to the Egyptians that this phase of their affairs is a matetr of internal politics with which according to our proclamation of 1922 we have no concern.

It is for the Egyptians and not for us if as they claim and we have conceded they are an independent self-governing country to decide whether or not they want the Electoral Law and the Constitution.

Until they have decided we stand aside and express no opinion. Nothing could be more correct and we call all parties to witness that our conduct is impeccable. If at the same time we improve the occasion to say to the Nationalists that as they have their bed so they must lie upon it that also may have its uses. Egyptian politicians like Party about which opinions others have to learn from adversity.

A SERIOUS QUESTION.

So far there is nothing to complain about. But now an Egyptian Nationalist asks me a question. How is he in his present position to signify that he dislikes the Electoral Law and doesn't want the Constitution? Neither is to be submitted to Parliament; the Electoral Law will be in force before he can vote against it and it is so framed—or at least so he thinks—as to disfranchise the majority and reduce it to impotence. The King and the Prime Minister have the army and the police under their control and if they hold elections they will have made sure that the result will be what they desire

What then can the Nationalists do except make trouble forcibly resist come into conflict with police and soldiers?

And then shall we not say that foreigners are in danger and perhaps dispatch cruisers to Alexandria and send our soldiers into the street? If so is not our "neutrality" in effect a shield thrown over the King and Premier Minister enabling them to impose a tyranny upon the Egyptian people?

This is a very serious question which lies at the root of all Egyptian policy. I must defer the answer to it to subsequent articles. Let me only say now that we have time but not too much time to reflect on it and that the one thing we ought not to do is just to drift in the hope that something may turn up.

A journalist said to me yesterday that he had made six attempts to write an article on the present state of Egyptian politics but had torn them all up and was now starting on a seventh. I feel it presumptuous to rush in where an old resident fears to tread but having listened to a multitude of opinions I am tempted to draw certain inferences.

NEUTRALITY—ITS RISKS.

We are right for the present to leave the Egyptians to work out their internal problem but always with the proviso that we do not slip into the position of maintaining an unpopular and arbitrary regime which the great majority of the Egyptian people desire to get rid of.

As I explained in my last article there is always the possibility that a policy of non-intervention in Egyptian internal affairs however honestly intended may in effect become that protection and maintenance in power of a faction which has passessed itself of power and could only be disturbed by movements which would imperial the security which we guarantee.

THE PROMISED ELECTIONS.

Sidky Pasha announces his intention of holding elections at the earliest possible moment and after that seeking an agreement with us. Now Mr. Henderson told a previous Prime Minister Mahomed Mahmoud in 1929 that any treaty between Egypt and ourselves must be guaranteed against repudiation through its acceptance by a freely elected Parliament and Egyptian Nationalists expect him when the time comes to say the same to Sidky Pasha.

Mr. Henderson's formula does not compel him to say that a Parliament elected under the new electoral law is not a freely elected Parliament but it does compel him to satisfy himself that it has been so elected as to make it fairly representative of the Egyptian people and that there has been no improper pressure on the electors or manipulation of the pollings.

I should myself be disposed to say that the new electoral law which provides for indirect election through delegates is not in itself a bad system for the Egyptian but it would of course be necessary to make sure that it was fairly administered.

If the elections were really free and Sidky obtained a majority there would be nothing in Mr. Henderson's formula to prevent them from negotiating with Sidky. Nor do I think it should be assumed that Sidky is acting in bad faith though his opponents of course assert it. He has his case and if he can persuade the Egyptian people that it is a good one he will be entitled to speak for them.

MANY POSSIBILITIES.

But there are a great many "ifs" and "ans" before this point is reached. Not a few Egyptians predict that Sidky will not hold elections but find one excuse or another for postponing them and governing without Parliament.

Others say that it would be a farce to hold them in the teeth of the Nationalist boycott and that any attempt to do so would break down in riot and confusion. Yet others predict that in spite of their well-advertised boycott the Nationalists will come in at the last moment swamp the polls and deprive Sidky of his majority.

Everything depends on the strength of the Nationalist greatly vary at the present moment. If it is as strong as its leaders claim it will in one way or another dominate the situation either by making an obvious fiasco of the elections or by going to the poll and driving Sidky from office with a majority won on his own electoral law.

THE OVERSHADOWING POWER.

The oldest hand in Egyptian politics will not venture to say which of these things may happen or whether something quite different and unexpected may happen. All the Egyptian parties agree in theory that the present situation is an internal crisis in which we have no right to intervene and nothing could be more desirable than that they should somehow regularise the position without our aid.

Yet our position here is still that of the overshadowing Power which influences the situation in a hundred ways even when it does nothing and which runs the risk of being held responsible for any eventual failure if there is one.

And behind all is the economic condition which is becoming a serious one all over the country. When one hears of fellaheen being compelled to sell their oxen to pay their taxes and finds that by general admission rents are at a point which makes it impossible for them to be paid for them to be paid while cotton is in the depths one gets the impression that something may presently be on foot which will be beyond the control of all the politicians and make short work of all their manoeuvres.

If the distress becomes dangerous the call to us to do something or advise something will be immediate and urgent.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

I hope this point will not be reached but this is a country of sudden storms and unexpected movements and all the signs economic as well as political need to be carefully watched from week to week—I had almost said from hour to hour. If a time limit is put to it the policy of non-intervention is sound and logical; and while it lasts the High Commissioner is wise in resisting the efforts of any of the parties to make him a partisan in their cause.

Merely by standing aloof and holding them to their responsibility we are causing Egyptians to think and producing a reaction in our favour. There is at this moment more friendliness and a greater disposition to look for our advice and help than at any time in recent years.

But a moment must come and it many not be far off when we shall have to respond to this by a more active policy. As I see it Sidky must be given reasonable time either to regularise his position or to make way for others who can be said to represent the Egyptian people but the reasonable time must not be too long and we must always bear in mind that we are still the residuary legatee of any possible trouble of a serious kind in this country.

ECONOMIC EQUILIBRIUM OF THE EMPIRE

—:o:—

Manchester Society's Suggestion

The Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has passed a resolution suggesting that the economic equilibrium of the Empire might be considered with the other important questions that are receiving the attention of the Round Table Conference.

The resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Prime Minister, runs:—

"That his Majesty's Government be acquainted that the Council of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters, having for many years given deep and unbiased study to the economic resources of the British Empire, feel very strongly that the basic conditions of the real producing classes within the Empire are capable of vast improvement if developed on sound principles.

"That being the conviction of the council. it would venture to suggest that the Indian Round Table Conference might give equilibrium to the economic equilibrium of the Empire in its deliberations in order that the valuable resources and developments of all the component parts of the Empire may be put to the most practical and effective use in furthering their material progress in accordance with the advantages derived from their climatic and local conditions, natural characteristics and acquired qualifications.

"As an example, the council would point out that there is intimate affinity of interests existing between the industrial community of Lancashire and the vast agricultural population of India which could be expanded beneficially to each other's advantage without causing any disturbance in the present power and manual industries of India if they were all allowed to develop along natural tendencies untrammelled by restrictive interventions.

"During the past century Lancashire has acquired an exceptionally high standard of skill in producing all kinds of textiles especially suitable for Indian requirements, and it must be to the mutual good of the peoples of the two countries that this high degree of excellence should not only be preserved, but that every encouragement should be given to further improvement.

"Moreover, the council ventures to express the hope that the co-operative village banking movement in India may be given every encouragement, and in every way possible assisted in extending its widespread practical usefulness and thus increase the returns to the Indian peasantry from the land and thereby raise the whole standard of living and gradually put India on the level of the most advanced countries in material prosperity.

"By such means as these all parts of the Empire would be able to advance whilst rendering each other complementary services and so commence a new era of all-round prosperity."

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The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fagged out." No need to worry! There is always

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"DAYS OF OUR AUTOCRACY ARE OVER."

Commander Kenworthy's Warning To Britishers.

Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, who made an extensive tour of investigation in India last year, during which he had conferences with most of the Indian leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, writes in the 'Kensington News':

With the assembly of the Round Table Conference in London a new chapter in the history both of Britain and India commenced.

How the chapter will end depends on the events of the next few weeks.

To say that the situation in India is serious is an under-statement. It is 'critical'. I am not an alarmist, but from what I myself observed in India this year and my knowledge of what has happened since, and from the information obtained from the delegates from British India and the Indian States, many of whom I know personally, I have no hesitation in saying that, while we have a great opportunity, failure will lead to continued chaos presently degenerating into anarchy and civil war and, in the end, the total elimination of British influence and the break-up of India.

There have been disturbances and campaigns of non-co-operation in India before. The difference now is that, for the first time the freedom movement in India has spread to the great mass of the people. The Ruling Princes the Hindu and Mohammedan leaders who have assembled in London with them, the representatives of the British and Parsi business men, have all united in warning the British people that we must make up our minds to a settlement which will satisfy the great mass of the inhabitants of the huge peninsula. Failing this, they say that neither they nor anyone else can be answerable for the consequences.

Let us glance at the situation in India itself. There are 25,000 (?) political prisoners in jail. The very speeches given at the Round Table Conference would have landed the orators in prison for sedition.

In India the "rebels" go to prison gladly, and many of the most active and determined are women. Gandhi has preached the doctrine of non-violence and has been listened to—so far. There have been scarcely any attacks on the police and only a very few on Europeans as Europeans. Starting with a movement against the payment of the salt tax, the latest campaign developed into one of the non-payment of any taxes and now has hardened into a boycott of all British goods.

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION.

A great Indian Prince told me in London recently how he arrived in Bombay on his way to England wearing European clothes for his travels. He was almost mobbed, and the bearing of the people, who didn't know who he was, was so hostile that he hastened to change into Indian garb for his own protection. In Bombay alone the warehouses are crammed with three million pounds' worth of Lancashire cloth made specially for the Indian market, and unsaleable elsewhere. It can neither be sold nor moved. Our commerce is suffering cruelly and will suffer still more if the present situation continues.

One of the remarkable features of the situation in India is the part that women are playing. Except for a few individuals it is the first time the women of India have entered into politics. Indian traditions, especially amongst the highcaste Hindus and the Mohammedans, are against women taking any part in public affairs. Now high caste, and low caste, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, all have thrown themselves into the campaign with even more enthusiasm than the men.

The strain on the police is terrific. Except for a handful of European officers, the police are Indians. Though they are loyal and do their duty, everyone in India is wondering how long the strain can last. Here we have a country as big as Europe without present-day Russia, inhabited by 320,000,000 of people, one-fifth of the human race, with scanty communications, a difficult climate, and only 60,000 British troops to support our Government!

FAILURE OF FORCE.

It is idle to argue, as do some of our die-hards who are unaware of the real situation in India, that we can continue to rule this huge Empire by force and without the the assistance of any considerable element among the educated classes. For there are only two parties in India to-day. The first, represented by the Congress and not represented at the Round Table Conference, has decided that the people of India must fight for the complete independence of India and the breaking of the British connection.

The other party, which is represented in London, is still prepared to be friendly with Britian, wishes to remain within the Empire, and believes that with friendship and good-will the two races can work together for the common good of humanity. But these men and women who came to England to negotiate, in the face of jeers, insults and threats from their fellow-countrymen, are almost the last of our friends in the Peninsula. If there is to be any chance of peace they must go back with the substance of Dominion status and the right of self-government as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

There will have to be a period of transition and certain reservations and safeguards. But the very least that the great majority in India will even look at is a constitution that, when established, will include a Central Government responsible to the Indian people.

The Princes, who are Indians themselves, it must always be remembered, have declared for "India-a-Dominion" and for the federation of their States with British India.

The Simon Report, the Government of India's Dispatch, the Butler Report and all the other official proposals from the British side are completely out of date. There are differences between Mohammedans and Hindus, between the Indian States and British India. There will be difficulties about the army and the protection of minorities; but all these are as nothing compared with the practically unanimous demand of all India for full responsible self-government in the shortest possible time.

NEED FOR STATESMANSHIP.

We can remain in India as helpers, advisors and traders. But the days of our autocracy are over. The instinct of freedom, even the freedom to make mistakes, is as strong in India as it was in George Washington's day in the New England Colonies. Attempt to thwart it and India goes, after a long and painful period of disorder and suffering. Meet it willingly, with faith and courage, and we can win back the friendship of the great majority of our Indian fellow citizens. Delays, huckstering, fumbling with the situation will be as bad, or worse, as the blank refusal of the few die-hards. It is a time for bold leadership. I repeat that the opportunity is great and wonderful; but if the opportunity is lost it will not return and the result will be tragic for both countries.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT LATVIA?

(By S. J. JENNINGS.)

It is questionable whether the majority of people who read messages in the newspapers dated from Riga—messages generally relating to the situation in Soviet Russia—could state with certainty in what country Riga is situated. But a glance at the map would show that Riga is in Latvia, though a pre-war map would show it as a port of Russia. That is to say, Latvia is one of the Baltic provinces of Russia which declared their independence in 1918.

Latvia, which is nearly as large as Scotland, and as big as Belgium and Holland put together, is, like Finland, a country of lakes and forests. It is scarcely inhabited, having a population of only two millions, of whom 350,000 are concentrated in the capital, though Liepaja (formerly Libau) has 65,000, and Daugavpils (formerly) Dvinsk) 45,000.

Riga, the capital, is an important port, with a large transit trade. The town contains beautiful parks and interesting historical buildings, including the sixteenth-century castle which is now the residence of the President of the Republic.

The country suffered severely during the great war, and was also devasted ... the war of independence against the German and Russian invaders which followed. Since then, however, Latvia—or Lettland as the Germans call it, the country of the Letts—has made considerable strides towards recovery. About one-third of the country is covered with forest, mostly pines, but half is meadow land and pasture, and the majority of the people are occupied in cattle-breeding and dairying. By the agrarian reform of 1930 the State took over the domains of the large landed proprietors and organised small farms, and there are now in Lavia over 200,000 homesteads of varying sizes.

As confirmed by the Latvian popular songs—the national songs of the Letts are said to number 218,000—cattle-breeding has been an important occupation of the people from the earliest times. This has now been organised on co-operative lines, and there are 666 milk control associations. Up to 1919 there were no special dairies, and butter was prepared in a more or less primitive way and sold on the local markets. Since 1922, dairies have been under Government control, and in 1928 740 were registered, 520 belonging to co-operative societies and 220 to private individuals. The greater part of the butter exports go to Germany, which in 1927 took nearly 85 per cent., or about nine thousand tons, while Great Britain took 1,500 tons, or practically the whole of the remainder.

Britain is also one of the largest importers of Latvian bacon, and figures just published show that exports to Britain in 1929 were over 812 tons. The other chief exports are timber, which is floated down the 500 rivers, flax, eggs and cattle.

The Letts are good linguists, and German and English are compulsory in the schools, at which attendance is also compulsory. They are very musical, and festivals of song are frequent. The national Ligo Festival is held from June 23 to 25 each year.—"News Chronicle."

JOURNALISTS ARE TRUE HISTORIANS

—:o:—

Love For Truth

THEIR WORK SUPPLIES ADEQUATE WORLD RECORD

Newspaper men, the proverbially harassed individuals whose handiwork is popularly believed to live only from edition to edition, were lauded as "the interpreters and all-round men of the universe" by Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of "The New York Times," in an address before a Brown University convocation at the Central Congregational Church.

Dr. Finley described journalists as "the historians of the present tense" and asserted that their importance in the modern world was second to none.

Quoting Edward Freeman, the English historian, that "history is past politics and politics present history," Dr. Finley said that "those who daily endeavour with conscientiousness and infinte pains to record and interpret history at the moment of its making deserve to be accorded a place among historians." Without the newspaper man's record of the world's constant renewal, no full records could be kept and no history of the past could be written, he said.

"As history is no longer a narrative of the doings only of kings and statesmen and prelates and generals," he declared, "but considers merchants and artisans, farmers and explorers, students and vagabonds, so is journalism the religion of democracy and all-embracing. It is the continuing revelation and record of the Almighty's continuing revision of the earth and of His daily dealings with the sons of men."

JOURNALISTS SHAPE MEN'S MINDS.

Editors and reporters present an objective record of the world, and their function is, therefore, of supreme importance in the shaping of men's minds, Dr. Finley said.

"They must have a glimpse into all fields of human knowledge and achievements, must beware of the great abysses of human ignorance, and must not only know something about everything and everybody, but know where to get the everything that is known about anything. They must not only know the truth, he declared, but must be able to tell what they know or get intelligibly told what others know but cannot tell.

"Since I have become a journalist," Dr. Finley said, "I find that not even a research professor is more eager to know the truth or more eager to tell it than an editor, and I find, too, that the editor is usually much better able to tell the truth than the research professor because he knows how to speak to the ordinary mind. The newspaper man must know the truth as fully as it can be known, be ready and fearless to tell it, and then know how to tell it.

CALLS FOR HIGH-CALIBRE MEN.

"If I were to make a plea to the colleges and universities on behalf of the Press," he continued, "it would be to prepare a few all-around men and women who should be competent to perform a planetary service, not only geographically but intellectually, to be in this democratic age what Democritus was in his day to his little world. Such men as one whom I knew was prepared, when the tomb of Tut-Ank-Amen was opened to enter intelligently with the archaeologist; who, when Einstein propounded his theory, had some notion of what he was talking about; whom I found one day trying to find geometrically the area of a triangle in the terms of its sides; who, in the midst of the last campaign, wrote a two-column editorial on the new planet, and yet who could tell you the baseball champions for the last ten years, or the Presidential returns for the last century."

Dr. Finley closed with a quotation that "words are the most powerful things in the world. All the good or bad that gets done in the world is done by words."

"Truly," he said, "in the beginning was the words, but it will be with men to the end of time, that is, until God stops speaking to men, until the reporter has filed his last copy and the editor has made his last comment, until the last edition has gone to press and Gabriel's trumpet has been heard by radio around the earth."

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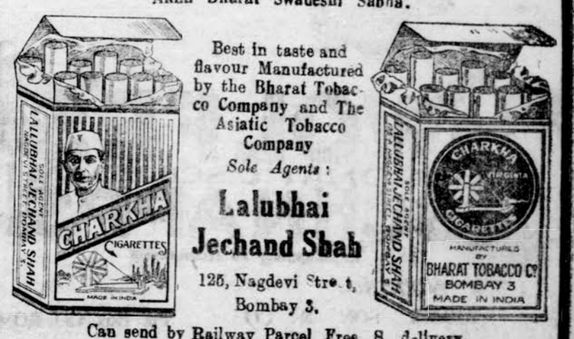

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*SuezMaru	4616	19 Jan	31 Jan
Yoshimi Maru	11000	...	@15Feb
xTango Maru	8893	30 Jan	13 Feb
Kotori Maru	8973	15 Feb.	28 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@24Feb
Yamagata Maru	3897	19 Feb	2 Mar.
Terukuni Maru	12000	..	@8 Mar.
xIyo Maru	5062	27 Feb.	13 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kaferi Maru	10000	5 Feb	22 Feb
Kashima Maru	10000	19 Feb.	8 Mar.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	3 Mar.	20 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb
Chichibu Maru	22000	4 Mar.	10 Mar
Tatsuta Maru	19000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	22nd Jan.	3rd Feb.
M V. Fukko Maru	5th Feb.	10th ,,
Borneo Maru	8th ,,	20th ,,
Shinyo Maru	15th ,,	24th ,,
Meiko Maru	15th ,,	26th ,,
Shunko Maru	24th ,,	7th Mar.

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134 S. J. Devid Sawner 174 1/2
118 S. J. Devid Tarana Road 150
53 Bombay and Co., Chopda 140 1/2.
51 Bombay and Co., Nandgaon. 148.
122 Bombay and Co., Mahejl 149.
67 M-Waghji Khandwa 163 1/2.
100 Barocha Mill Mukhed 207.
200 Barocha Mill Nanded 205/206

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2.
Havre Maru, Mone, Karachi
Sydney Maru, Yano, Java
Trivia, Clonston, Abadan
City of Poona, Olson, Liverpool
Lindenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg

DEPARTURE

Feb. 3.
Mundra, Tullent, London

LOADING

Feb. 2.
Steamer Trivia for Singapore
Steamer Johgan Maru for Calcutta
Steamer Wildenfels for Hamburg

S S Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer Havre Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S SSydney Maru:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Sydney Maru, arrived n harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Trivia:—The B S O S & D Company's steamer Trivia arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Company's steamer City of Poona arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 241 passengers.

S S Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lindenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Company's steamer Mundra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, February 2.
1 Widenfels, Karachi 7-2 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 7-2, M M and Co.
4 Tango Maru, Kobe, 13-2, O S Kaisha.
5 Fusijama, Trieste, 4-2, F T & M J.
7 Lindenfels N F N F L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ockenfels, Hamburg, 3-2, L Edwards.
10 Havre Maru Japan 4-2 O S Kaishi.
11 Capo-di-Monte, Karahi, 4-2, L T & M J.
12 Britannia, Liverpool, 9-2, Graham T Co.
13 Hesione, Dunkirk, NF, Granams T Co.
14 City of Poona Karachi 11-2 K Nixon and Co.
15 Registan, Hull, 5-2 M M and Co.
16 Mundra, Hull, 3-2, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, Rangoon, NF, Scindia S N Co.
4 Vita Karachi 2-2 M M and Co.
7 Sydney Maru N F N F L Edwards Ltd.
12-13 Nizam, Rangoon 5-2, T Morrison and Co.
15 Pasha Calcutta 8-2 T Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi Aleppy 3-2 R Assaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C Maur Oslo, 5-2 F F Campbell & Co.
F S rudsholm. M'Coast, 3-2 National I S Co.
Q Alavi N F N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India, 6-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 13-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 20-2-31 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-2-31 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Kenya, 10-2-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona, 1-2-31 K N Co.
Custalia 7-2-31 G T Co.
Tuscania, 2-5-31, G T Co.
Clan Macbryne, 4-2-31 J F Co.
City of Salford, 10-2-31, K N Co.

FROM OSLO.

Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.
Delhi, 14-2-31, L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Salisbury, 31-1-31 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Oran 27-2-31. F F Campbell & Co.
City of Durby, 8-2-31, F F Campbell Co.
City of Canton, 22-2-31 F F Compbell Co.
Wilscox, 3-2-31, L Edward Ltd.
Franconia, 9-2-31, Lourists.
Resolute, 10-2-31 Lourists.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilcia, 10-2-31 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 10-2-31, L T Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Fukko Maru 1-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 22-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Comorin, 13-2-31. P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 21-2-31, P O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 15-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru, 19-2-31, N Y Kaisha.
Sinyo Maru, 15-2-31, O S Kaisha.
Meiko Maru, 18-2-31 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru, 24-2-31 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera, 27-2-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Khandalla 14-2-21 M M and Co.
Karapara 28-2-31 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua, 7-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Rezistan, 5-2-31, M M and Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield N F M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Birtannia, 9-2-31, G T Co.
City of Poona, NF, K N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Capo-di-Monte, 4-2-31, M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Baroda, N F M M Co.
Varela, NF, M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 4-2-31, L Edward.

FOR NEW YORK.

C/Salisbury NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR LOBE.

Havre Maru 11-2-31 C S Kaisha
Tango Maru NF, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 14-2-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 11-2-31 M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co
Jalapalaka, N F S S N Co.
Ormara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, NF, T M & Co.
Gogra, NF, M M & Co.
Johgan Maru N F K N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani, NF, T M & Co.
Rezwani, NF, T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, NF, FF Campbell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, 4-2-31, L T Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON

Mantua P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield M M and Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tunga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia, G T Co.
Hesione, G T Co.
City of Poona, K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Okenfels, L Edward Ltd..

FOR HULL.

Rezistan, M M & Co..

FOR GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti, M Italiana.

FOR BUSREH.

Baroda, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pasha, T M & Co.
Gogra, M M & Co.
Johgan Maru K N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.
Jalapalaka, S S N Co.
Ormara, M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Rahmani T M & Co.
Rizwani T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Fusijama, L T Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

British Judge 31-1-31
Boats for A Cotton Rhimfels 31-1-31
Boats for A Cotton Mirzapore 31-1-31
Laxmi 31-1-31
Vita 2-2-31

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

S S Mantua for London:—149 cwts coffee Thos Cook and Sons; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes 2000 cwts groundnut cakes C Bapubhai 6 bales woollen carpets Amin Aziz.lla; 8 bales animal skin Mirzaoff Bros; 10 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai and Co: 11 bales animal skin A Abdulla; 10 bales animal skin A H L Tharia; 16 bales animal skin M Nissim; 60 bales cotton rags B Mahasukhlal and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts groundnuts S M Raigor and Co; 120 cwts castorseed 1000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Mundra for London:—550 cwts groundnut oil cakes J 1 Trades Agency.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

For Hamburg:—7000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros 165 bales cotton raw Gill and Co; 275 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 20 bales cowhides H A K A Majid; 1007 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

For Antwerp:—660 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—385 bales cotton

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C raw Textile Products Ltd.
Bapubhai; 35 bales wool raw W Latham and Co; 3502 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 173 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 90 bales cotton thread waste V A Sane.

For Pirceus:—60 cwts gum olibanum A A H Manji and Co.

For Marseilles:—200 cwts gum olibanum A A H Manji and Co; 600 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros: 125 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd: 125 bales cotton raw V M Shah: 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai: 6000 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons: 2501 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas & Co; 51011 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhlal and Co.

S S Registan for Hull:—104 cwts niger seed J Hasmukhlal and Co; 4810 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Dunkirk:—770 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed K Devchand and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts R Ratilal and Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd. 6 bales sheep skin Shamjimal.

For Naples:—500 cwts castorseed K Devchand and Co:

S S Hosone for Dunkirk:—335 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Fusijama for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 4 cotton raw Bombay Co; 1.00 cwts groundnut S M Rajgor and Co.

For Venice:—2000 cwts ground nut R Ratilal and Co.

For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

For Byronth:—50 bales goat hair H Saloovanz.

S S Burgos:—20 bales buffalo hides H A K A Majid.

S S Havre Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 569 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 235 bales cotton raw M Malani; 1500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—350 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—35 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd: 400 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co: 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

S S Warfield Agents M M and Co from London:—1400 pieces timber; 100 pieces preserves; 70 pieces Mellins food; 25 pieces biscuits; 680 pieces gin; 50 pieces cement; 234 pieces wine; 158 pieces metal polish; 150 pieces polish oil; 67 pieces boot polish; 33 pieces paper; 136 pieces beer; 60 pieces whisky; 120 pieces blue; 173 pieces provision; 37 pieces tin plates; 50 drums lubricating oil; 135 drums sanitary fluid; 1152 drums paint; 20 drums colour; 42 drums olive oil; 25 drums castor oil.

From Amsterdam:—150 cases cheese; 250 cases caraway seed; 55 cases paper.

From Havre:—55 cases champagne; 50 bundles copper sheets.

From Charente:—245 cases beer.

From Southampton:—337 cases cigarettes.

From Middlesbro':—115 bundles expanded metal; 50 bundles steel flats; 444 bundles steel crossings; 30 bundles steel joists; 40 bundles steel channels; 279 bundles tank material; 90 drums chemicals.

From Francisco:—154 cases end goods; 268 cases provision.

From Antwerp:—1130 bundles steel joists; 755 bundles steel sheets; 3872 bundles steel angles; 2865 bundles steel bars; 320 bundles steel channels; 173 bundles steel tacks; 1178 bundles steel hoops; 550 bundles steel rods; 950 bundles steel circles; 64 bundles pins.

From Alexandria:—625 bales cotton.

S S Mirzapore Agents M M & Co from Osaka:—920 cases glassware; 450 cases lead; 86 cases strawboards; 31 cases printed cloth.

From Kobe:—20 cases glassware 24 cases canvas shoes; 30 cases shoes; 40 cases celluloid goods.

From Shanghai:—347 h/c tea; 97 bags beans.

From Singapore:—200 bales b d cotton; 511 bags sago flour; 1320 bags rattan; 2551 bags betelnuts; 75 bags dammarbatu; 1597 bags rice; planks.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Trade Buying And Long Liquidation

ACREAGE REDUCTION 10 TO 15 P. C.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

On Saturday, the New York Cotton futures market opened steady and advanced 4 points on trade buying, but later on prices declined 10 points from the highest level on the disappointing attitude of spinners and long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 2 points. Middling spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 10.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 1 point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.16c.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Every day that passes brings us nearer to the new American Cotton crop. It may be recalled that some months a movement was started in the United States of America to reduce Cotton Acreage by 25 per cent. A Board is established to carry on the propaganda and Bankers gave all possible assistance. So far nothing definite can be said, but the following weekly review received by Reuter will be read with interest:—

"The market has been irregular. The recent advance has evidently brought out somewhat freer Spot offerings at a tenderable basis in the South accompanied by hedging in Futures, chiefly May and July. Covering has been less active and trade buying chiefly on scale down orders, but sufficient to check reactions and give the market a fairly steady undertone.

"Reports of several Southern centres increasing their mill activity coupled with reports of Japanese mills increasing their running time next April probably helped to sustain confidence in the gradual improvement of general business conditions.

"Crop preparations are reported to be backward, particularly in the Eastern and Central Belts.

"There has bee nothing definite regarding acreage, but there seems to be a tendency to raise estimates of probable reduction, some predictions ranging from ten to fifteen per cent."

INDIAN COTTON BUSSINESS IN LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

Messrs. Stubbs & Co. in their Cable state that buyers are prepared to pay 1-1/4d., below American for Indian Cotton futures while sellers are offering at a discount of 1d. The cable is as under:—

Although turnover restricted, market show unusual steadiness No specials feature on outlook but acreage question becoming more insistent. New contract expected open buyers one hundred and twenty-five. Sellers one hundred under American.

BOMBAY BUYING IN LIVERPOOL.

On Saturday, the Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. During the later part of the session, prices eased slightly on local selling and easier Egyptian quotations, but reached on further Bombay and Continental buying. The market closed steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points to 5.69 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

This is perhaps the first time in the history of Liverpool Cotton trade that in spite of lock-out, the market is showing remarkable strength. This may be due to utter absence of speculative enterprise.

EGYPTIAN COTTON QUIET.

Recently changes in the values of Egyptian Cotton are affecting the course of American Cotton. On Saturday the Liverpool market was quiet and Sakel futures closed at a decline of 1 point with July 8.67 and November 8.96. Uppers ruled steady and advanced 3 to 4 points with May 6.65 and November 7d. Alexander Cotton futures market was easy and Sakel closed 8 points down with March 16.70, which had opened strong at a rise of 42 points at 17.20. Upper February option opened 22 points higher at 11.60 and closed 19 points higher at 11.57.

NO RAPID ADVANCE.

Market continues quiet but steady. Prices are mainly sustained by better spot demand but no rapid advance seems likely yet state Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.

New crop preparations continue backward in the Eastern and Central Belts. Long drought during last Summer and the Fall and milder Winter with moderate rains in America has left the soil in a precarious condition and this absence of a deep sub-soil moisture will be an important factor in reckoning with the eventual yield. Notwithstanding some of the existing uncertainties, the one most important fact which should be remembered is that the public sentiment has changed and everybody appears to be in favour of a purchase on set-backs in view of the prospects of the Indian political settlement.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March High at 10.44 (10-04 a.m.3 lowest 10.34 (11-37 a.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Friends:—

Liverpool:—Liverpool remains steady consequence of contracts scarce. Continental buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-10 a.m.—Liverpool market easier on decline in Egyptians. We see no justific ation further advance at the moment.

12-25 p.m.:—Opinion here East Indian Contract will open about 100 points under American.

Reuter's cable: New York 31st Jan.:—New York market early advanced on trade buying, but later declined on the disappointing attitude of spinners and liquidation.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 5.65.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 193/- eq. 4.38.
Difference 127 pts. eq. Rs. 56/-.
New York May (Close) 10.61 eq. 5.32.
Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 193/- eq. 4.38.
Difference 94 pts. eq. Rs. 41/-.
Liverpool-New York: (At N. Y. Close and Liverpool due): May 66, Oct. 53 (American points).

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Castorseed May Opening 28/14
Highest 29/6, Lowest 28/13
Closing 29/3
Groundnuts Feb. Opening 27/3.
Highest 27/10, Closing 27/8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

CENTURY SHARE ATTRACTING INTEREST

Steady Undertone.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

To-day the Share Market ruled mostly steady with a limited turnover of business. Even in a small turnover like this Century shares became the chief attraction of the day. Some enquiry from speculative quarters was responsible for the steadiness in this scrip. So far there is no important development in the political situation on which operators are building hopes. Tata Steel shares along with Tata Hydros and Bombay Burmas exhibited steady tone. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 665 and after improving to Rs. 674 finally closed at Rs. 669/6. Fazul shares opened at Rs. 350 and after fluctuating two points both sides closed at Rs. 351/4. Century opened at Rs. 260 and closed at about the higher level at Rs. 268/2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 665,68,66,74-69.
Century 260,59,68.
Colaba 151.
Crescent 73-2.
Fazul 350,48,51-14.
Indore 34,31,42.
Madhowji N.30.
Nagpur 361,65,67.
New Great 168,69.
Pearl 235,32,33.
Simplex 70,70-10.
Swadeshi 286,88,86.
Burma 480.83,79,83.
Hydro 109,10,9-11.
Tram 120,20-5.
Deff. 277.
Ord. 28-8,28-12.
Bundi 13-12.
Indian 191.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alcock 162.

MILLS.

Bombay Feb. 2.

100 Ahm. Advance	295
50 Apollo	3-12
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-12
250 Bombay Cotton	130
250 Bradbury P.	669-6
250 Bradbury	160
100 Century	130
500 Central India P.	443-12
100 Central India	367-8
100 Colaba	107-8
100 Coorla	147-8
100 Crescent	73-2
250 Currim	62-8
250 David	110
250 Dawn	510
200 E. D. Sassoon	50
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	5-12
250 Fazulbhoy	350-14
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	170
100 Gokak	126-4
1000 Hindustan	1,405
100 Indore Malwa	342-8
100 Jamshed Pref	60
250 Jamshed	10
50 Kastoorchand	11-4
100 Khatau	102-8
100 Kohinoor	145.10
250 Laxmi	960-0
100 Madnowji	30
250 Madras United	275
1000 Maneckji Petit	738/12
100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	354-6
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	125-0
200 New Great	169-6
100 New City	60
250 Pabani	125-0
250 Pearl	233-12
100 Phoenix	292-8
10 Premier	1-0-0
100 Shapurji	5-12
1000 Sholapur	1410
250 Simplex	70-10
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	286-14
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	30
500 Vishnu P.	567-8
500 Vishnu	1380
1000 Western	690

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	71
50-25 Central	14-10
£10- 5 Eastern	74
500 Imperial	1142-3
500-125 Imperial Contr.	286-4
100-50 India	86-3
5 Union	3-3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-12
70 Gwalior	66/8
250 Indian	191-4
100 Katni 1st P	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40 Katni Dr.	555-0
100 Katni	152-8
100 Punjab P.	9-12
10 Punjab	8-12
100 Shahabad	146-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	8-2
15 Jupiter	7-8
New India	16
200.100 Oriental	1,500
10 Vulcan	5.3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	120
1000 Andhra Val. P.	946-4
100 Andhra Val.	610
50 Bom. Tram P.	65-12
50 Bombay Tram	120-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	105-0
100 Tata Hydro	110
1000 Tata Hydro	1050
1000 Tata Power	426-4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	805-0
100 Amritsar Patit	118
100 Central Provin.	87-8
100 Dho. Barramati	91-8
100 Guzrat	66-0
90 Mandra Bhon	66
500 Tapti Valley	672-8

MINING

10 Central India	0-12-0
10 Shivrajpur	12-14
100 Tata Steel T. P.	120-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	51-12
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
70 Tata Steel	28-12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	162-8
80 Bom. Uganda	16-0
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-10
250 Bom. Steam	171-4
50 Bom. Telephone	43-8
85 Brit. B. Petrol	3-0-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	483.2
50 Bombay Burma New	174-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	108-12
15 Scindia	6-10-0

DAMAGE TO LINSEED CROP.

—:o:—

Sequel To Excessive Rains

30 P. C. LOST

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 30.

Private estimates 30 per cent of total Linseed crop lost due to excessive rains: Both quality and quantity have suffered heavily. Shorts are covering. Closing prices:—

March	10.60	—.10
April	10.68	—.02

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

March 4s. 1 1/2d. — 3/8d.
May 4s. 2 1/4d. — 1-2d.
July 4s. 3 1/2d. — 5/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 31.

March $79-1/4 unchanged.
May $81-5/8 up 1/8.
July $65-3/4 down 5/8d.

"Prices declined on liquidation, realising and large receipts at South-West. Closed easy."

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Jan. 31.

Mar. 127 up 4.
May 134 up 3.
July 131 up 3.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 2

	Rs.
Mustard	60/63
Wheat Khandwa	59/65
Wheat Yellow	50/54
Wheat Katha	43/45
Wheat Sarbati	50/52
Dhana	25/26
Suva	27
Maize	35/36
Bajri	42/43
Mag Chinai	47/52
Juvar	32/33
Adad	47/49
Val	41/47
Vatana	42/-
Long	29/32
Gram	39/49
Tuver	43/55

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office In Fort, Bombay. J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has Branches and Agencies In principal towns in India J 12

BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1931.

"Conspiracy Of Four Devils"

—:o:—

HOW INDIAN YOUTHS VIEW R. T. C. DECISIONS.

The Special Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes in Mail Week:—

LONDON, (BY MAIL.)

There is still much uncertainty as to the future of the Round-Table Conference. The Prime Minister's statement of policy is due at the end of this week, but how far will it take us? How will it deal with the question of safeguards? What line will it take in respect of the Hindu-Moslem controversy? What arrangements will be made for filling in the incomplete outline of a federal Constitution and turning it into a complete, detailed, and legally binding document? What is the British Conservative party going to do? Will the attitude taken up by the British Indian leaders in the Defence Sub-committee result in stiffening the backs of the British parties?

But as satisfactory answer to all these questions will probably be forthcoming, because all parties British and Indian, are now beginning to realise that there remains in the background one question which is more important and more difficult to answer than any of these. How are we going to induce India to accept the new constitutional scheme?

It is necessary to insist that there is no chance of the proposals of the Conference being received with enthusiasm by India. To begin with, British Indian publicists have been bred and trained in opposition, and therefore habitually assume a negative and critical attitude towards any constructive proposal. Thus even those among the Congress leaders who are genuinely anxious for a settlement will, by force of habit, concentrate their attention on the reservations and safeguards and will probably persuade themselves that these have been ingeniously contrived to secure the continuance of effective British control without allowing India more than the appearance of self-government.

FUEL FOR NEW AGITATION.

Further, even the most conservative of the Congress politicians dislike the idea of an All-India Federation in which they would have to share power with the representatives of the Indian Princes. Again, politicians who have all their lives controlled an organisation designed for agitation and to opposition are rarely in a hurry to agree to a compromise which would deprive their organisation of its reason for existence. Thus even the most moderate of the Congress leaders will be strongly tempted to seize on the British admission of the principle of responsibility at the centre but to reject or wreck the plans for an All-India Federation by which the admission was conditioned. They can then use the "broken promise of responsibility at the centre" as a fresh starting-point from which the Congress organisation may renew and prolong the agitation for a popularly elected Legislature to control both British India and the Indian States.

But the attitude of the older Congress leaders is the least part of the danger. Young India, including the women newly come into politics, is not in a mood to be reasoned with. It regards the Conference simply as a conspiracy of four devils—the devil of British Imperialism, the devil of the States' mediaeval autocracy, the devil of Moslem separation, and worst of all, the devil of reason and moderation. It will listen to no proposals coming from this quarter. It has acquired the true war mentality, and the unexpected concessions made by Lord Reading are merely taken by it as an indication of weakness and fear and will serve to inflate young India's pretensions and confirm its determination to insist on the enemy's unconditional surrender.

Young India, which means roughly, the student class and the political women, is formidable because it has the energy and leisure necessary to organise and direct the new forces of agricultural unrest released ov the economic crisis. Unlucyily, it may find a powerful ally in the Hindu Mahasabha, the organisation which seeks to give Hindu orthodoxy an effective voice in politics. Any settlement of the Hindu-Moslem controversy designed to satisfy the Moslem is likely to give offence to the Mahasabha, which may work on the Hindu masses to join in wrecking the whole settlement, for it is fatally easy even for an educated Hindu to argue that democracy means majority rule and that any privileges designed to protect the Moslem from the effect of majority rule are incompatible with democracy and common citizenship. They ignore the fact that majority rule is theoretically indefensible where there is no free right of intermarriage between communities.

Given that young India and orthodox Hinduism mean to wreck the settlement, who will support it?

WHO WILL SUPPORT IT?

(1) The princes? Yes but they are not in a position to influence British India, unless, indeed, they will agree to a declaration of fundamental rights for State subjects That would produce a real swing of opinion in their favour and, consequently, in favour of this settlement in which they have played the leading part.

(2) The Moslems? Yes, if sufficient consideration is shown for their position in the Prime Minister's proposals for settling the Hindu-Moslem controversy.

(3) The Sikhs? This small but very important community may easily be alienated by any concessions made to the Moslems in the Punjab.

(4) The depressed classes? No: they are not sufficiently educated or organised to be a trustworthy political force. They can easily be misled by any agitator.

(5. Mr. Gandhi? You can never tell but it is not safe to gamble on miracles or mahatmas.

(6) The professional and the property-owing classes? Perhaps. But the Indian industrialists of Bombay have been incredibly embittered by the rupee ratio controversy and it is doubtful whether the transfer of finance, subject to the reservations proposed, will avail to win their support or even to restrain them from financing the wreckers.

Evidently the difficulty of getting the new Constitution accepted in India will increase in proportion to the number and importance of the safeguards incorporated in it. But the Constitution must not only be acceptable; it must also be workable, and some at least of the proposed safeguards are essential on this latter account. We may, however, distinguish between the safeguards which aim at getting reasonable and practically minded Indians into power and those which contemplate British interference through the Viceroy. The former young India may be unwilling to accept, but once the Constitution has been established they are likely to make for smooth working. The lattter will be still less acceptable to young India, and even when the Constitution has been established they will tend to produce dangerous friction. Owing to the army difficulty they cannot for some time to come be altogether dispensed with, but we ought to aim at restricting them to the bare minimum.

POSITION OF THE ARMY.

British Indians on their side might do well to recognise that the margin of safety left is none too wide; as a result of this great political revolution the army will for the next few years be exposed to new and unforeseen strains and temptations. Very careful consideration should therefore be given to the effect upon moral discipline of proposals which in themselves seem reasonable and even modest. Thus from our point of view the complete Indianisation of the army within thirty years seems a cautious and conservative programme, but since it apparently involves the immediate and complete stoppage of recruitment of British officers it might have unexpected, far-reaching, and very awkward reactions.

The Conference has made it very clear that it is not easy for British and Indians to agree heartily as to nature and extent of the safeguards needed. Such safeguards as we insist on will be accepted only with reluctance even by the Indians at the Conference. It is easy then to foresee the tactics of the wreckers. It will take at least two years—probably more—to get the new Constitution into operation. In the interval they will try to drive a wedge between us and the Indians of the Conference by keeping attention constantly on the safeguards to which the latter were reluctantly compelled to agree. At the same time they will compel the Government of India to resort to "repression." This can easily be done.

The Indians of the Conference will certainly now demand a more or less general gaol delivery of all political prisoners not convicted of violent acts. If this suggestion is refused the men of the Conference will be reasonably annoyed because the British Government has not done its best to secure a favourable atmosphere for the reception of the Conference proposals. If it is accepted a considerable percentage of the released prisoners will gladly take up the work of organising a refusal to pay taxes, and this can only be met by repressive measures. "Repression" by British authority will make it exceedingly difficult for the Conference Indians to continue to support the Government of India or to get a hearing for the Conference proposals either on the platform or in the press. They will be disheartened and discredited, so that at the first general election under the new Constitution the wreckers might dominate many or most of the British Indian provinces. The Constitution would then prove unworkable, and Congress could force a reopening of the whole settlement.

PLAN TO DEFEAT WRECKERS.

So obvious is the danger of losing effective Indian support before the new Constitution can be brought into operation that there are those who advocate extraordinary measures to tide over the interval. They argue that whole-hearted Indian support in the Legislatures and in the press is necessary if we are to defeat the wreckers, and that this can only be securd by putting Indian leaders immediately in the big positions, where they can shape and direct the measures necessary for the establishment of the new Constitution, including the maintenance of law and order. Their position would, of course, be anomalous, as they must act under the existing Constitution and be responsible to the Secretary of State, but the end in view would be the establishment of the agreed new Constitution, so that a clash of wills does not seem inevitable.

To put the whole position briefly, we have to remember that we are now retreating in the face of an active and elated enemy. Before abandoning any position we should be careful to put our allies firmly in possession of it lest the enemy should seize it and harass us from it. Other proposals designed to secure support for the new Constitution during the interval are new general elections throughout India on the Conference proposals and the use of the powers given by the present Government of India Act to transfer to Indian Ministers responsible to the provincial Legislatures the all-important subjects of land revenue and law and order.

There are serious objections to these proposals, and the opinion even of those who thoroughly realise the difficulties ahead seems to have set in favour of relying on the existing machinery, i.e., the Services, to carry us through the transitional period and to erect and install the new Constitution. Perhaps that is the most straightforward and therefore the wisest course, but one fears that it will expose our men to a strain greater than they have ever before been asked to bear, and, after all, the Indians of the Conference who have planned the new Constitution and will have to make it work should have the last word as to whether they are willing to direct and assume responsibility for the methods by which it should be brought into operation. However, that may be, all concur that the appearance of marking time would be fatal. From the day on which the Prime Minister speaks India must be made to see and to feel that she is being hurried on to the goal of full self-government.

ALL FOR A FREE INDIA

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Pt. Motilal Determined To Live

A gentleman who has recently returned from Allahabad describes how cheerfully Pandit Motilal is suffering and overcoming his present illness. It was with great difficulty, he says that he was allowed to see Panditji. Panditji was reclining on his couch; his face was all swollen, and he had a terrible cough.

When asked how he felt, Panditji said:

"Very bad, if one is to judge from the faces of my Doctors. But I have been a fighter all my life, and I mean to fight against this illness. I am not afraid of death, and I have had enough of life, but I am determined to live till I have seen the birth of a Free India."—"The Hindustan Times."

PRAYERS FOR PANDITJI'S RECOVERY

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(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, Feb. 2.

Public meetings were held on the Chitnavis Park and at the Daji School for offering prayers for Pandit Motilalji Health. Dr. Khare, though ill, attended the public meeting with Narayanrao Vaidya and others. They eulogized the extraordinary services of Panditji for the nation and prayed to god for sparing him at this critical hour of India. The President of "War Council" joined the same time and fervently invoked god for Panditji's speedy recovery. Priests performed Rudrabhishek in five important temples, headed by Shastris, viz. Damle, Arvikar, Dashahasra Agnihotri.

AMNESTY OUTLOOK

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Women & "Non Violent" Prisoners

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" wires:—

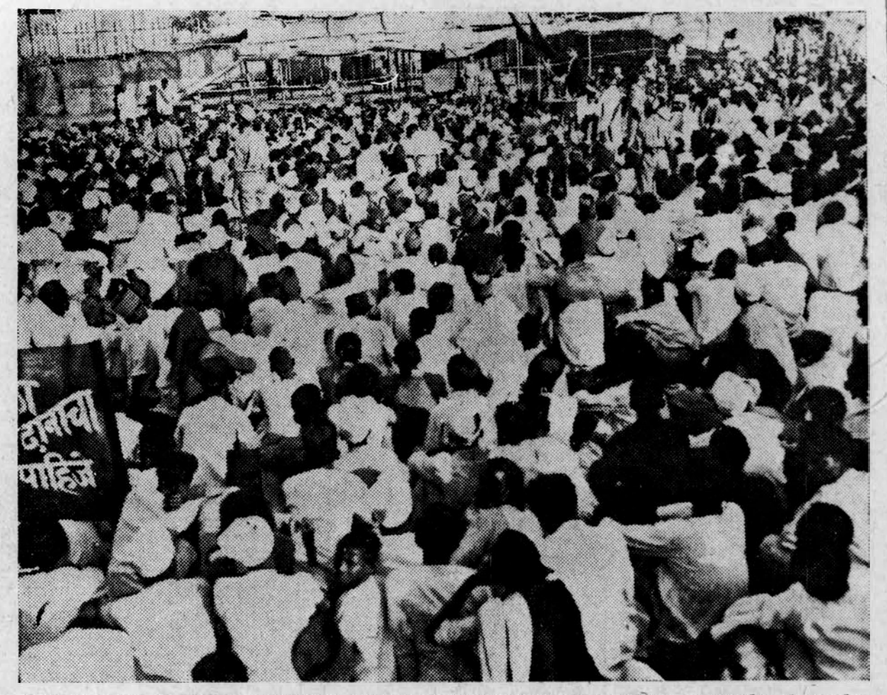
Inquiries made by your Special Correspondent go to show that the Government of India is already in communication with the local Governments regarding the release of all women prosoners now in jail. Regarding other political prisoners the local Governments have been asked to prepare lists of prisoners guilty of non-violent offences, and of those whose offences involve violance.

It is believed that as soon as these lists are ready early steps will be taken, in case the attitude of Mahatamaji and other released leaders gives cause for encouragement, to secure the release of all prisoners guilty of non-violent offences. If possible this release may be affected before the delegates to the Round Table Conference return to India.

The case of others, it is believed, will be referred as I stated in an earlier despatch, to two Judges of the High Court for scrutiny, and wherever it is found that the prisoners can be safely released, steps will be taken to set them free.

An early announcement on this subject may be expected by the Government.

BOMBAY WORKERS DEMAND RELEASE OF MEERUT PRISONERS



A view of the mammoth meeting of Bombay workers held on Lal Maidan on Sunday demanding release of Meerut prisoners along with general amnesty for political prisoners.

POLICE METHODS IN INDIA

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British Public Kept In The Dark

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Professor Gilbert Slater writing in the "Manchester Guardian" today reviewing the recent proceedings in London regarding the present situation in India declares what the British nation desires for India is not the control or exploitation of the poverty-stricken millions but advancement by the road of internal harmony towards prosperity and contentment. It is essential that this fact is known and realised in India. Referring to Mr. Brailsford's charges of police brutality, he says that the Indian people should know that these deeds were hidden from the knowledge of the British electorate and are abhorrent. The British desire Indian friendship, full development of Indian potentiality as indicated by the personalities of Tagore, Bose and Gandhi, as also the women's movement and the response of the youth to the appeal to suffer for an ideal. He urges Christian churches to voice to the Indian people the profound sympathy of Britain with their highest aspirations.—"Leader Cable."

RELEASE GENERAL AVARI AND OTHERS.

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Demand Of Nagpur Parsis And People

(From a Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

General Avari, who has been undergoing rigorous imprisonment for the last four years in the Nagpur Jail, has been transferred to the local lunatic asylum. This has aroused great resentment, apprehension, and suspicion amongst the Nagpur people. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, who has come here from Bombay specially in this connection while addressing a crowded meeting of the Parsis of Nagpur desired to know their wishes in regard to General Avari. They all unanimously demanded Avari's immediate release; and requested Mr. C. B. Parekh, Chairman of the meeting, President of the Municipality and M. L.C., to convey their unanimous demand to the authorities.

Besides this, there were two mass meetings of the people of Nagpur, held at Chitnavis Park, and Patwardhan Grounds, on Friday, and Saturday last, when speeches were delivered by Mr. Bharucha and others. When the audience was asked as to what in their opinion was the first proof of Government's goodwill, they all demanded the immediate release of General Avari, of Barrister Abhayankar, of Bhai Deshpande of Bhai Punamchandji, who has been on hunger-strike for the last 56 days, and of all other Satyagrahi Prisoners.

Simla Municipal Secretaryship.

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END OF CONTROVERSY

PROPOSAL TO SELECT EUROPEAN ENGINEER

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

The question of new Municipal Secretary round which a controversy has been going on for 2 months has now been settled. The Simla Municipal Committee meeting which took place to-day found that as a result of advertisement over 200 applications from both Indian and European candidates had been received. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump said the Sub-Committee had recommended Mr. Dorman who is now Chief Engineer P W. D., Punjab Government, and is retiring from services on 4th February next. He recommended him as the best candidate, adding that three or four others whom they considered suitable could not be judged without interview. Mr. Durga Das enquired who they were as the main Committee was entitled to know fully the views of the Sub-Committee.

The President said he would rather not mention their names and would urge the committee to appoint Mr. Dorman on Rs. 1,000-50-1,250 on a 5 years' agreement.

Mr. Durga Das and Dr. Kedar Nath pointed out that their original objection to engaging a retired official remained.

The President remarked that the candidate selected was very fit and active. Against this the two elected members objected that the question in principle was not merely one of physical fitness, but of mental activity and what was more, of ability to adjust oneself to the changing conditions of India which might not be possible for one brought up in different traditions.

On the vote being urged by a nominated member the proposal of the President was adopted by 6 against 2, the division being as under:

For the motion official members Mr. Crump and Mr. Harris, nominated non-officials, Major Grant, Mr. Beharilal and Khawaja Abdul Ghani, elected Member, Mr. Ali Naqi.

Those against: Elected Members Lala Durga Das and Dr. Kedar Nath. The proposal now goes to the Commissioner, Ambala Division, for confirmation.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM

Another, interesting discussion related to one Mrs. Wiggins who has presented to the Simla Municipality a problem which probably no other municipality has experienced and for which the Committee tried to find a solution. This person has been declared invalid, and has been living in the Ripon Hospital for the past 4 years, and refuses to leave the Hospital. The Accountant pointed out that the cost of her maintennance per year was over Rs. 900 which was in excess of the entire income from the Collins Fund which could be utilized for indigent cases. General opinion was that some solution must be found as the Collins Fund had to be drawn upon for other purposes as well Ultimately on the suggestion of the President it was agreed to address the Punjab Government to come to the rescue of the Committee, so that some Poor Home in the province might be found for her or other arrangements might be made for her maintenance and treatment.

The Committee also passed revised estimates for a passenger shed at the Motor stand to meet the needs of the growing number of motor passengers.—A. P.

MUSLIM STUDENT WOUNDED

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Wife Also Assaulted

A HYDE PARK MYSTERY

LONDON, Feb. 2.

An Indian student named Mr. Mahomed Ali Kouta, has been admitted to hospital with a knife wound in neck. It is stated that his condition is not serious. Mr. Kouta and his wife were walking in Hyde Park when a stranger spoke to them, and it is alleged struck Mrs. Kouta in face. A fight followed in which Mr. Kouta was wounded.—Reuter.

Safeguards For Depressed Classes

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MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasa a delegate to the Round Table Conference has furnished the following information by Air Mail to the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Depressed Classes Federation of which he is the President.

The following are same of the safeguard that have been secured for the Depressed classes:—

(1.) Separate electorate. (2.) Qualification of voters—includes even wage earners in coin or kind—amounting nearly to adult franchise. (3.) 15 per cent of seats in Provincial Legislature. (4) Only one chamber for the Province. Governor to have the power of vetoing a Bill prejudicial to any community. (5.) One member in Cabinet from Depressed classes. (6.) Employment in all services including Police and Army.—A. P.

Australian Bye-Election Surprise

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LONDON, Feb. 1.

SYDNEY.—Government has suffered a serious setback at an important bye-election at Parkes, despite Mr. Scullin having actively participated in the campaign. The Nationalist, Mr. Marr defeated the Labourite Mr. Martin by a majority of 8,833 votes. Many members of the Cabinet are dismayed at the result, which they attribute largely to the reinstatement of Mr. Theodore. They declare that a general election will now probably mean the dismissal of Government. The Senate which is now in a position to dictate to Government may possibly uphold all Government business while Mr. Theodore remains in office, thus compelling his withdrawal or a general election.—Reuter.

MARATHI TRANSLATION OF "THIRUKURAL."

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Prof. Sane's Work In Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Jan. 31.

Prof. Sane, a Bombay Satyagraha prisoner, who has been serving his term of sentence, in Trichy Central Jail, has completely translated "Thirukural" of Thiruvalluvar in the Marathi language, in prison. This work was translated in English by the late Mr. V. V. S. Iyer of Madras.

Prof. Sane is now engaged, it is understood, in composing some poems.

The Satyagrahi prisoners in Trichy Jail were getting buttermilk till the 23rd inst. but, it is said, it has been stopped from 24th inst. suddenly without the assignment of any reason. Now that the summer has begun, the non-supply of buttermilk would tell upon the health of many of the politicals.

Printed and published and edited for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (As. Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.